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East Timor extracts

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Christian Democrat Klaus-Jurgen Hedrich who headed a West German Bundestag (parliamentary) delegation which has just visited East Timor told reporters, "We support all the main efforts of the Indonesian government to strengthen the process of reconciliation." The six-member delegation held discussions with Governor Mario Carrascalao, the East Timor Military Sub-area (Korem) Commander, members of the East Timor DPR, and Mgr. Belo. They consider the opening of East Timor as an important step in the effort to improve the human rights situation there, including the freedom to travel. Answering a **Jawa Pos** question, Free Democrat Detlef Kleinert said Mgr. Belo explained to them his proposal for a referendum. He doubts whether his own efforts in this regard will succeed, but he asked for our understanding of the proposal. Kleinert said he saw a lot of progress in the field of basic needs since his last visit to East Timor in 1985. He thought this would make for progress in the human rights field. He viewed the Portuguese claim of sovereignty as no longer a problem. "Very few reasons can be used by Portugal to reclaim (mengklaim kembali) the territory," said Kleinert. (Portugal makes no such claim. This is the latest red herring floated by Indonesia's Foreign Affairs Department.) Consequently, he thinks that U.N. decisions on East Timor need to be re-examined. The U.N. believes that East Timor must still undergo a process of decolonization in which the people there can determine their own future. He believed Indonesia was sincere in wanting to settle the dispute. In an account by Kevin Cooney of Reuter, Kleinert states there has been "astonishing progress overall." He told reporters "less pressure means less opposition." "If the improvement continues, the formal position taken by the U.N. may have to be reviewed." Christian Democrat Hedrich said his group found people during its visit who advocated integration and a measure of autonomy. "And there are those who come out strongly for independence," he added. He said the Indonesian government would be well-advised to take heed of these viewpoints if it wanted to bring reconciliation to the territory. Social Democrat Helga Tim said, "The Indonesian government does not want a referendum." Hedrich said the West Germans had turned over to indonesian officials the names of 11 people reported by Amnesty International to have been arrested recently in East Timor. The Indonesian officials promised to investigate whether the rights of any of the 11 had been violated and pass on the information to Bonn. (JW/RT)

JAWA
POS/
REUTE
7/7/8

Thirty-five newly graduated doctors from Universitas Kristen Indonesia (UKI) will spent 12 days of public service in East Timor, according to Dr. Benny Simanjuntak who is heading the project. The graduates will spread health information, conduct health research, and build health structures. They will divide themselves among Dili, Ermera, Lukisa, and Aileo (variant spellings as printed). (PB)

SUARA
PEMBARUA
9/7/8

In the first of four (not very incisive or revealing) articles reporting on his visit to East Timor from May 22 through June 3, **Kompas** reporter Bambang Sigap Sumantri wrote that Dili did not appear too different from Klaten, Central Java. People and transportation were bustling, but traffic was orderly. He went to Los Palos in Lautem District by public transport. There are at least three bus companies plying the Dili-Los Palos route which runs about 200 km. His bus was a modified Toyota Dyna truck packed with passengers and their animals. He admired the blue coastline of East Timor, which had recently been declared a tourist destination area. Then the bus turned inland and stopped at Rasa Village, about 10 km from Los Palos. They had passed by 12 checkpoints where Timorese on the bus had to show their identity cards (KTP). Those under 17 had to show their student cards. There were no exceptions. This proceeded smoothly. He and a friend from Java didn't have to show anything. A Timorese man told him that before they all had to show travel passes. Another passenger said that several years ago the drivers had to give cigarettes to the checkpoint officers, but no longer. The trip had taken nine hours. Not all the road was asphalted, and the bus had to cross a few rivers. Rain seldom fell in May so there was no flooding. Rivers in East Timor were dry in this season. Of East Timor's seventeen rivers, only eight flow year-round. So public transport can cross them. He stopped at the church in Rasa where everyone was awaiting a priest to lead mass. He met a Timorese primary school teacher who told him that the situation now was really good. Development was proceeding well, and religious life was calm. What about the matter of a referendum? Oh, that would definitely mean war, and they had all felt the bitterness of war. The important think now was to work to raise the standard of living. The road from Rasa to Los Palos was asphalted, but their transport closed down at 4 p.m.

He had to hitch a ride on a sand truck to get to Los Palos. Two days later he began a trip to Viqueque (Vikeke). He had often heard that Fretilin remnants had shifted to the forests there from more easterly areas. Viqueque is about 190 km southeast of Dili. To get to Viqueque meant passing through Baucau and then Ossu Sub-district. He was accompanied by a Timorese friend from Viqueque who attended Universitas Timor Timur. Very little of the Baucau-Ossu-Viqueque road was asphalted. The bus conductor took his KTP until they arrived at their destination. His Timorese friend told him that about two weeks ago Fretilin had robbed residents of foodstuffs and root crops. While they brought weapons, no one was wounded. They were not ordinary thieves. They would not mistreat the people so long as they weren't resisted. They only needed food. When the bus got to Viqueque, they saw people making security fences. One man said the fences were for protection from thieves. Every family was required to build a five km long fence. There are no night trips by public transport since it closes down at 4 p.m. So if you're going to Viqueque or Los Palos, you have to find a place to spend the night. It's quite hard to find "private" (quotes in original) places to stopover. There aren't any in these towns. There is only the mess of the local government. The only hotels are in Dili and Baucau. It's easier to get around the western areas of East Timor. "East Timor has indeed changed. It's already open. This is a fact. Drop in." (KO)

KOMPAS 10/7/8

In his second report from East Timor, Bambang Sigap Sumantri wrote that a colonial era survey had pointed to oil deposits along the southern coast. More interesting, many streams in Manufahi District contained gold nuggets. The Portuguese government couldn't benefit from these natural potentials, while the local people didn't know about them. And the Indonesian government has only been concentrating on new development in East Timor since the decade of the 1980s. In agriculture, Ermera District is already well-known as a produce of "Timor coffee" (English in original). What about rice? None in the Portuguese period when the people ate corn. Now there are areas which are rice barns like Maliana District. There is great potential for rice in the fertile southern soils. But few people live there because of an epidemic which once killed off the residents with the remainder fleeing north. Rice farmers in Maliana and Dili Districts already used tractors, but elsewhere the traditional water buffaloes are employed, as many as 8 to 15 being driven as a team. East Timor needs more manpower to cultivate its agricultural land. East Timor has some naturally beautiful areas. The book **Data Pokok Pembangunan Timor Timur 1988** identifies 41 places with such tourist potential, such as beaches, mountains, lakes, waterfalls, parks and historical sites. The Capital Investment Coordination Board (BKPM) will also be doing feasibility studies this year for potential investors in East Timor. The problem now is how to make use of all these potentials for development in a way which satisfies all sides. The interests of the people of East Timor have to be supported by these potentials. They have to be able to enjoy their own natural wealth. (KO)

KOMP 11/7/8

Moerdani also told Commission I that the Vatican's decision to place East Timor under itself rather than keep it under Portugal as before had to be regarded as de facto recognition of the integration of East Timor into the sovereign territory of Indonesia. Moerdani said this responding to questions about Portugal continuing to make a problem of East Timor's integration in various international forums. Moerdani added that logically the Pope should be East Timor's Bishop. This was why Bishop Belo was only East Timor's Apostolic Administrator. So the Pope's visit to East Timor had to be regarded as one by the leader of the Catholic community. The Pope's security "in the widest sense" was guaranteed. Preparations along these lines had already been made not only because of the visit but also because East Timor had been declared an open territory. Moerdani was positive certain parties wanted to frustrate the visit. This included Fretilin (GPK) and its sympathizers. Their motives were political, so security personnel would be placed on alert. He didn't think the visit would have an effect on inter-ethnic relations (SARA). According to Antara, Moerdani also claimed that the East Timorese students who sought refuge in the Vatican and Japanese Embassies have "all returned to their homes." "There has never been a plan to detain students," he said. He said the students' efforts coincided with the time many Chinese students sought political asylum in Hong Kong and other countries. The East Timorese students did it "merely to imitate." (KO/AN)

KOMPAS, ANTARA 17/8

In his third report from East Timor, Bambang Sigap Sumantri wrote that land now loomed as the most central issue in East Timor. From 1974 to 1980, many East Timorese departed for abroad. They were not from the lower strata, but middle and upper class. Many of them owned a lot of land. They went abroad because they didn't like Indonesia or they were frightened of the situation. Now they are monitoring the situation from abroad in hopes of obtaining compensation for their land through government projects. In addition, there were people within East Timor who moved or were displaced by war and left their inherited land. Land law was needed to handle these situations definitively. With the increasing openness of East Timor, many migrants had complicated the problem. Timorese questioned why these newcomers could so quickly get land titles while they, the indigenous people, could not get them. Timorese have virtually no knowledge of their land rights. Those asked all said they had no proof of ownership. East Timor National Land Board Head Surya Suwarna MS confirmed all these problems. **Kompas** discovered that in Dili there were people who owned as much as 110 or even 320 hectares of land. And there were also large holdings in the coconut groves of Viqueque, the coffee "estates" of Ermera, and so on. Suwarna said, "We know that large landowners in East Timor fled to Australia, Angola, and Portugal because of the war earlier on." This could have international reverberations if not handled wisely or justly. There could be a lot of yelling in international bodies like the U.N. that their land rights were not being respected. Suwarna gave his assurances that people who owned customary land had rights of ownership which would be respected and they would be given title. But it's a problem to convert Portuguese land law to Indonesian land law as there were many basic differences. For example, under Portuguese land law, any gold or oil under someone's land belonged to him also. In Java, these minerals were considered to belong to the people. The government recognized the problems and in May this year held a seminar on how land held under Portuguese law could be converted to land held under Indonesia's Basic Agrarian Law (UUPA). Conversion did not mean seizure. Precisely the contrary. It meant the elimination of Portuguese and Indonesian land law in East Timor while preserving existing rights. Indonesia could not possibly afford to pay legally required compensation to persons who owned more than the 20 hectares of land permitted. Landowners abroad had given Timorese residents the power to act for them in the case of land. Why? Because in 1979 the East Timor Kopkamtib had declared that land controlled by East Timorese abroad from 1976 or afterward could not be transferred. These letters of authorization were much in evidence in the years 1980 to 1984 when government projects greatly required land. (KO)

KOMPAS
12/7/89

ABRI Commander Gen. Try Sutrisno told the Australian Joint Services Staff College in Canberra he found it "very amusing" (sangat menggelikan, rendered "ridiculous" in Australian papers) whenever another country thought Indonesia intended to expand its territory, much less launch an invasion. Indonesia was wholly non-aggressive and non-expansionist. Asked if the fictional "Kamaria" in Kangaroo '89 resembled Indonesia, he laughed and said, "It's only a name in a training scenario. It's customary to have one in every military exercise. Don't politicize it." He said Indonesia would send some ABRI officers to witness Kangaroo '89 which involved some 28,000 Australian and American land, sea, and air forces. Asked about Hasnan Habib's comments on Australian aggressiveness, Gen. Try said that was Hasnan Habib's personal view. "He long ago left ABRI circles to become a diplomat," he explained. Asked when ABRI would hold joint military exercises with Indonesia, he replied this should be seen from the aspect of need, but soundings had already been taken on the matter. Asked if Indonesia constituted Australia's "threat from the north," Gen. Try smiled and said both countries were in the south. Moreover, history showed in World War II that the threat came from Japan. As for the closing of the Sunda and Lombok Straits to Australian warships some time ago, he explained it was because the Indonesian Navy was holding exercises. "We didn't want anybody to get hurt." Pressed on whether the closure was deliberately designed to demonstrate Indonesian sovereignty, he said Indonesia did not do things for show and always worked to improve its shortcomings. He thought that others understood the Indonesian Navy needs the two straits for exercises. Asked about violation of the PNG border by ABRI troops, he said this happened because of insufficient border markers. Just 9 km now remained to be marked. "If there's an error, we'll do better," while stating that the problem was a domestic one. (If any Australian reporter has asked him so far about East Timor, we have yet to see it in print, even though his broad views on the issue have already been published in the Indonesian press. And he is the ABRI Commander now responsible for operations there.) (JW)

JAWA
POS
12/7/8

(4)

In a fourth and last vignette-type report on his East Timor trip, Bambang Sigap Sumantri wrote there was no denying the rapidity of development. Every village had a primary school, every sub-district a lower secondary school, every district an upper secondary school. And at provincial level there was a university. Total vehicles increased yearly. Residential housing was growing. There were public health centers in every sub-district. Shops and markets were full of everyday necessities. Television had even reached Rasa Village via satellite. A Timorese villager was asked how the Portuguese period compared to now. "Actually, both were good. Only now those of us in villages are more taken care of. In the past villagers were unheeded, even to the point we didn't know how to plant rice." Bambang also wrote that the "protracted 1974 civil war" (sic) had claimed many lives. Property loss was incalculable. But most of all it had left a deep inner trauma. People still find it hard to forget. Bambang also wrote that schooling had not simply produced more qualified people but also different aspirations. Secondary school graduates wanted to become civil servants. A village secretary said youths preferred this work to farming. But if they don't pass the civil service test, they become farmers again. Back it 1981 it was still easy for even primary school students to become civil servants. Now it's hard. Becoming a civil servant means fixed income and prestige and a feeling of being in the right line of work. Opportunities in the commercial sector are almost closed. The jobs are held by Chinese--from Macau previously, now from Jakarta and Surabaya--for mid-size and large enterprises, while mid-size and small enterprises are run by Bugis and people from Sumatera and Java. (KO)

KOMPAS
14/7/89

The Social Affairs Department has given first stage aid of 216 two-room housing units to needy people in Ainaro and Aileu Districts of East Timor. The laying of the first cornerstones was done recently in Fatubesi Village, Mauhisse Sub-district, by Military Sub-area (Korem) 164 Commander Col. (Infantry) R.S. Warrow. The Rp 200 million in aid from the Social Affairs Department was used to purchase building materials like zinc and wood, while local bamboo would be used for walls. The Fatubesi people live in very small windowless homes with alang-alang roofs and walls. There is just one room which serves as a place to cook, eat, and sleep. All the villagers will be getting new homes measuring 6 x 5 meters. Pembaruan's correspondent spoke to several families in Fatubesi. They said that in 450 years under the Portuguese they had never enjoyed homes with zinc roofs. Now, said Joao Doutel Sarmento proudly, he would have a zinc roof before he died. The villagers said their village would soon look like a small town. Local customary law head Daniel da Silva who is also a member of the Ainaro DPR said that the lives of the people in the area would be better still if they had drinking water and a health post. He thought Fatubesi would soon become well-known because its climate was cool and it would become a tourist site. (PB)

SUARA
PEMBARUAN
18/7/89

Foreign Minister Ali Alatas told reporters that Indonesia's dialogue with Portugal began last May 9 on Portugal's request. The second meeting occurred on May 23. A third meeting will soon be held in Geneva. Alatas said the discussions revolved around the visit of a Portuguese parliamentary delegation to Indonesia at the invitation of the DPR. But the dialogue had stagnated because Portugal submitted conditions which Indonesia couldn't fulfil. His view was that Portugal remained rigid and wanted to renege on agreements already reached in previous meetings. The visit could not be "investigative" (English in original). Portugal was trying to use the dialogue for maximum benefit because it understood its position was getting weaker. Portugal's maneuvers to discredit Indonesia in international forums like the U.N. and the European Community would not change the momentum of history wherein East Timor and its people were legitimately integrated with Indonesia. (JW)

JAWA
POS
18/7/89

Foreign Minister Alatas told reporters that the Soviet Union has promised to consider sincerely Indonesia's hope that the USSR and Eastern European countries take a more positive attitude toward Indonesia's position on East Timor and minimally abstain if there is any voting in the U.N. A General Assembly resolution on East Timor has not arisen since 1982. Alatas admitted that East Timor had become "an obstacle" (kerikil, literally, gravel) for the Foreign Affairs Department albeit "a small one." While there was no target date for settling it, Foreign Affairs preferred it "be settled today." A third meeting in the dialogue with Portugal was scheduled for today in Geneva. If no common ground emerges from this dialogue to settle the East Timor problem once and for all, Alatas said there is the possibility that the matter would again be raised in the U.N. General Assembly. If this happened, Indonesia was ready for it. (PB)

SUARA
PEMBARUAN
18/7/89

From Monday through Friday the East Timor public has been unable to read Jakarta or regional newspapers due to difficulties in transporting them on Garuda flight 612 which daily flies the Denpasar-Kupang-Dili route. Among the publications which didn't reach Dili were **Kompas**, **Suara Karya**, **Angkatan Bersenjata**, **Suara Pembaruan**, **Jawa Pos**, **Jakarta Post**, and **Nusatenggara**. The F-28 used for the flight has a maximum capacity of 6,800 kg of which no more than 200 kg can be used for postal matter. A Garuda spokesman said the capacity is usually not fully utilized for flight safety purposes. Consequently, newspapers and magazines go untransported, and many are piled up in the Garuda warehouse in Denpasar. To overcome the problem, Garuda intends to reduce the 72 passenger load, particularly those just going to Kupang. Garuda has one other Denpasar-Kupang daily flight. Its daily newspaper cargo averages 300 kg. meaning that in Dili about 2,000 copies of newspapers from outside the province can be distributed. (The article leaves unclear why this second flight could not get newspapers at least as far as Kupang and then overland.) (KO)

KOMPAS
22/7/89

East Timor's openness will be witnessed by the international world this coming October when the territory's 650,000 residents will be visited by Pope John Paul II. Preparations to welcome him are underway. Governor Mario Carrascalao told **Editor**, "We are building a big stage at Tasitolo, Dili, where hundreds of thousands of people can be accommodated." Is it safe enough in East Timor for the Pope? What about Fretilin which reportedly often disturbs the peace? This is one of a number of questions which has its pros and cons. Governor Carrascalao says, "Very seldom do you see any bands or soldiers firing shots." One source told **Editor** that the emergence of the Belo and political asylum cases represented a failure of management in peacetime. This source said the regional government was too soft on Fretilin. It wasn't necessary to try to entice Fretilin to unite with them because Fretilin only used such opportunities to incite the people to return to the forest and rebel. In addition, there remains the psychological trauma of casualties among the people during the civil war "and during the period of defending integration." (This is an accurate but "irregular" admission for an Indonesian periodical to carry.) These things make the Timorese get emotional very quickly. Governor Carrascalao disagrees with the views of this source. A hardline approach will not succeed in East Timor, he says. The Timorese have a tough temperament. "They respond to violence with violence. They're hot-blooded. The way out is a loving approach." Carrascalao then pointed to Portugal's experience over 450 years. "They never succeeded in controlling the interior. Why? They used violence." (ED)

EDITOR
22/7/89

A statement issued in New York disclosed that U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar in discussions in Lisbon from Saturday to Tuesday had welcomed the planned visit of Portuguese parliamentary members to East Timor and depicted it as a good opportunity for the Portuguese to get first-hand information about the territory. Perez de Cuellar held discussions with various Portuguese officials, including Foreign Minister Joao de Deus Pinheiro. The U.N. still considers East Timor a non-self-governing territory with Portugal as the administering power, while Indonesia holds that the process of decolonization in the territory has been completed with the people having exercised their right to self-determination and chosen to integrate with Indonesia. (PB)

SUARA
PEMBARUAN
22/7/8

Catholic church channels released a letter in support of Mgr. Belo from Catholic priests in East Timor. "From the outset we have followed attentively and objectively all that concerns our Bishop. We have shared his feelings, wishes, and fears, and now his sufferings. The time has come to break the silence.... The Church has the right to apply its doctrine to have its say on a variety of human situations in which the dignity of individuals and the people is at stake. It is in this context that the 6 February letter of the Apostolic Administrator was written. In this letter he declared that in the present situation in Timor, the only solution for the armed conflict and for the people of Timor is for the people to exercise their right, a right that has not been exercised up to now.... Various Indonesian government personalities and governmental organizations have sought to minimize the meaning and significance of the letter, saying that it was purely a personal letter and solely the responsibility of the Apostolic Administrator of Dili himself. In his letter the Apostolic Administrator spoke on his own behalf and as head of the Timorese Church.... How can anyone deny the weight and force of that which comes from his apostolic ministry in the territory, in close union with the people during all the years when the Church has been constantly at the side of the people, above all at difficult, critical and dramatic times in the lives of the oppressed people, when they themselves have no voice to express their true feelings? ... The (Bishop's 6 February) letter was enthusiastically welcomed by the population who could once again see confirmed their confidence in the fidelity of the Church to its people, who feel that their stand is represented by the position taken by the head of the Church. The clergy of Dili reject those pernicious opinions and suggestions which go against the spirit and the doctrine of the Church, as manifested by certain ecclesiastical personalities and by those who have been manipulated (apparently references to the Vatican Pro Nuncio in Jakarta and to the Indonesian Bishops Council)." (PS)

PROTECTED SOURCE
24/7/89

Youth and Sports Minister Akbar Tanjung told a National Working Meeting (Rakernas) of the Indonesian Youth National Committee's (KNPI) Central Leadership Council (DPP) meeting in Dili he was moved by the East Timorese high school students who had made good progress in their visibility, solidarity, and spirit in singing national songs compared to ten years ago when Akbar first came to East Timor as then KNPI General Chairman. Youths must mobilize all their strength and unity in welcoming the various heavy tasks ahead for the nation. To all KNPI ranks, Akbar appealed that they play a clear part in development activities, such as by contributing to the new Graduates Enter the Villages program. KNPI has to increase its communications with the government, the young generation, university students, and any prospective national leaders. In short, it had to consolidate itself. (PB)

SUARA
PEMBARUAN
28/7/89

Governor Mario Carrascalao admitted that the tasks of the province's secretariat were still not being performed well. He said this when installing Antonio Freitas Parada as the new East Timor Regional Secretary (Sekwilda) replacing Drs. A.B. Saridjo who last April was appointed East Timor's Deputy Governor. With Parada's installation, the positions of his Assistant I and III still remain vacant because two weeks ago the Assistant I to the Regional Secretary was named Assistant Governor for Region II in the province. (The Assistant Governors are typically non-Timorese Army men, suggesting that when Saridjo became Deputy Governor, Carrascalao may have tried to seize the opportunity and staff the top levels of the provincial secretariat with Timorese civilians acceptable to him.) The Governor stressed that many civilian civil servants in the secretariat did not have the right mental attitudes to eliminate wastefulness in spending of limited funds. They should not abuse their authority, not undertake "illegal collections," and not use service equipment and vehicles for just anything. In addition, many of them still just received their salaries without doing any work. The new Regional Secretary should take all this input and carry out the necessary steps to put things in order soon. Antonio Freitas Parada was born in Osu, Vikeke District (Indonesian spellings) on October 9, 1935. Under colonial rule, he taught in schools in several districts of East Timor. (PB)

SUARA
PEMBARUAN
2/8/89

Chairman of the East Timor Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Kadin) Manuel Viegas Carrascalao told Antara that since the opening of East Timor in January 1989, more and more visitors have arrived to make Dili and its environs a more bustling place. The news in Dili and in the province generally were not a problem. "They are certain to bring money. That money represents capital which can increase the circulation of money in the area for those living and working in entrepreneurial activities, like opening food stalls," said Manuel. Nonetheless, he admitted that many of the newcomers who had apparently come to invest capital were only adventurers "surveying the situation and doing other things." He emphasized that East Timor still needs investment in many fields such as tourism, transportation, mining, and agriculture, including estates. (JW)

JAWA
POS
5/8/89

The East Timor Leadership Deliberative Board (Muspida) recently held a dinner for Vatican Ambassador Mgr. Francesco Canalini, who was accompanied by Mgr. Belo and several priests and nuns in the home of a local ABRI leader. Canalini's six-day visit is the longest since he became the Vatican's Ambassador to Indonesia. He stayed not only in Dili, but spent four days in four parishes in the southern (sic) sector, namely, Ainaro, Same, Maubisse, and Aileu Districts. His visit this time was specially to see close-up the preparations by the government, public, and Church to welcome the arrival of the Pope this coming October. In his visits to the southern parishes, besides conducting High Masses he also met "local youths" face-to-face. In welcoming remarks (apparently at the dinner), Brig. Gen. Muliadi (not further identified) expressed his thanks and appreciation for the Ambassador's visit through which he could get to know the true situation, namely, that development carried out in East Timor was in accord with Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. The ABRI leader reported to the Ambassador that ABRI together with the people, government personnel, and the Dili diocese were preparing everything for the Pope's visit. Replying, Canalini expressed briefly his pride in seeing the results of development achieved by the people of East Timor. Such development based on

Pancasila had brought material and spiritual benefits to the lives of the people. Canalini said he very much wanted to speak with and be among members of the public, but he did not yet know Indonesian. He was sure that with the cooperation between ABRI, the local government, and the Dili diocese, the lives of the people would get better still. During his visit, the Ambassador, accompanied by Mgr. Belo, met with Deputy Governor Drs. A.B. Saridjo. (PB)

SUARA PEMBARUAN 7/8/89

Interior Minister Rudini has invited leading figures in Indonesian NGOs to hold a dialogue with him on August 12 and asked them for an explanation of their activities abroad. Rudini told reporters the invitations had gone out to persons in their individual capacities. According to Indonesian Environmental Forum (Walhi) Director Ir. Zulkarnain, Rudini had invited quite a lot of NGOs. "Those I know about are Walhi, LBH, YLKI, PKBI, Bina Swadaya, and Gus Dur. I got my invitation August 5." Rudini told reporters, "In the meeting I will start a chat, not accuse anyone. I will point to the leaders and say, here's the aide memoire, tell me about it." "I will ask if they made it or others." When things are clarified, he will encourage them to create a communications forum with the government. "There's no need to raise contrasts, this is good, this is bad. We'll consult first, discuss first." Meanwhile, Director of LP3ES Aswab Mahasin told **Kompas** that a climate of openness should be created among the government, NGOs, and donor institutions. The current tangled situation was a misunderstanding. The NGOs were very diverse and should not be castigated as a group. Only some were grouped in INGI. It was unavoidable that Kedung Ombo would be discussed at INGI's fifth annual meeting this year. In international meetings, Indonesian NGO representatives would always be questioned about sensitive matters. This also occurred when a group of NGOs went to Australia and were asked about Irian Jaya and East Timor. "We always try to stand for the national interest, although it's not easy." It would be impossible to eliminate the NGOs from international forums, for NGOs are an international phenomenon. Their roles are connected to development and the use of international resources to aid the common people. Here and there, there would be political problems, and offense would be taken. But NGOs were not political or mass organizations engaging in practical politics (in Indonesia). NGOs posed absolutely no threat to national stability. Their only politics were striving for development which benefited the common people. (JW/KO)

10/8/89 JAWA POS / KOMPAS

Lindsay Murdoch reported that as the latest sign of significant improvement in the often troubled relationship between Indonesia and Australia, there is speculation in Jakarta that Defense and Security Minister Moerdani will soon agree to visit Australia. Officials in Jakarta say the recent visit by ABRI Commander Gen. Try Sutrisno created a better understanding between the two countries' armed forces. Gen. Sutrisno is believed to want to tap into Australia's electronic surveillance system. Previously, Indonesian military leaders were worried about the system's ability to reach into Indonesian territory. Indonesian officials are about to approve at least 14 visas for Australian journalists. So far this year Indonesia has granted visas to more than 40 Australian media representatives, but they have been mostly to report set events, such as international talks on Cambodia. The latest visas will be for travel in most of the country. Separate permission will have to be obtained for Irian Jaya and East Timor But high-ranking officials in Jakarta are angry about what they see as a vendetta by **Sydney Morning Herald** senior journalists David Jenkins and Peter Hastings. Hastings was recently allowed to visit Indonesia. Six Australian journalists are believed to be blacklisted. (MA)

MELB. AGE 10/8/89

After a two week trip through East Timor, freelance journalist Danny Gittings reported, "Fear and tension were widely apparent. Life in the enclave still seems overshadowed by the continuing conflict.... The military dominates the local economy and frequent army checkpoints are strung along all the main roads. Signs of the war can be seen almost everywhere. In some areas, patrols of wary soldiers were to be seen moving slowly into the bush. Indonesian civilians seemed uneasy travelling in East Timor, often advising against travel after dark.... A minibus full of villagers and lively teenage girls fell suddenly silent when a soldier, dressed in combat fatigues and clutching his rifle, climbed aboard. Several people said they were worried about being interrogated by military intelligence simply for talking to a foreigner." Deputy Governor A.B. Saridjo told Gittings, "I know that some people are still afraid of the army." He confirmed that villagers are still being resettled away from areas of guerrilla activity as part of a program to "provide better security for them." Saridjo admitted there had been some local opposition to this program. A former Fretilin fighter told Gittings that Fretilin remained highly disciplined, lived in semi-permanent forest settlements complete with schools, and were well-armed with weapons captured from Indonesian soldiers, such as American-made Colt 16s and grenade launchers. Still led by Xanana Gusmao, 41, the former fighter said most of Xanana's followers were from a different generation. Mgr. Belo told Gittings that many were youngsters who saw no alternative but to continue the war. Gittings heard from "human rights sources" that Major Prabowo had accused the Church as being the main source of opposition to Jakarta's control of East Timor. Gittings found "some observers" believing the army was "less than enthusiastic about bringing the war to a quick end." The export of coffee has long been monopolized by the army-affiliated PT Denok Hatimas. While five more firms have recently been granted export licenses, Saridjo revealed that three are owned by the same company as Denok, PT Batara Indra. A fourth is run by the older brother of Governor Carrascalao. One government official in Dili told Gittings, "We could crush the rebels in a month if the army wanted to." (SC)

SCOTSMA
'2/8/89

Japanese Catholic Bishop Nobuo Soma, President of the Japanese Catholic Council for Justice and Peace, said today he will ask the United Nations to send a fact-finding mission to East Timor prior to Pope John Paul II's visit there in October. He is deeply concerned that the Pope's visit might be seen as endorsing Indonesia's "illegal occupation" in East Timor. Soma said his concerns were based on talks with several Japanese persons who recently visited East Timor. The Bishop said he would also seek a referendum in East Timor under the auspices of the United Nations in concert with a request by Mgr. Belo. Bishop Soma has collected more than 1,250 signatures from Asian Catholic leaders in support of his appeal and will hand them to United Nations Secretary General Perez de Cuellar on Monday. He said more than one hundred Catholic Bishops in Asia and Oceania had signed the appeal. (KY)

KYODO
12/8/89

Eighteen representatives of NGOs and individuals presented statements on East Timor before the U.N. Decolonization Committee in New York: David Kilgour, Member of Parliament, United Kingdom; Alexander George, TAPOL; Tamako Nakanishi, Parliamentarians Forum on East Timor; Geoffrey Robinson, Amnesty International; Ann Clywd, Member of Parliament, United Kingdom, and Parliamentarians for East Timor; Pedro Jose dos Santos Pinto Leite, Komitee Indonesie, X min Y Foundation, and Oost-Timor Groep Nederland; Maria Luisa Franca de Oliveira, Pax Christi (Portuguese Section); Bishop Aloisius Soma, Japanese Catholic Council for Justice and Peace; Michel Robert, Association de Solidarite avec Timor Oriental; Jose Alvaro Machado Pacheco Pereira, Assembly of the Republic, Portuguese Parliament; Manuela Aguiar, Portuguese researcher on East Timor; Kiyoko Furusawa, Free East Timor Japan Coalition; Paulo Pires, Uniao Democratica Timorense (UDT); Elaine Briere, Canada-Asia Working Group; Jose Luis Guterres, Frente Revolucionaria de Timor-Leste Independente (Fretilin); Sidney Jones, Asia Watch; Adriano Alves Moreira, Assembly of the Republic, Portuguese Parliament; Antonio Jose Monteiro Vidigal Amaro, Assembly of the Republic, Portuguese Parliament. (TI)

TIMOR
INFORMAT
(PARIS
14/8/89

Director General for Foreign Trade Paian Nainggolan announced that the government has relaxed a regulation allowing coffee exports only to be conducted through registered coffee exporters. Now small farmers' groups and cooperatives will also be allowed to do so without passing through such middlemen. More than 90% of Indonesia's coffee is produced by small farmers. He hoped the legal relaxation would lead to improved production and quality from small farmers. (The relaxation apparently applies also to East Timor, but it is hard to see how farmers there could make the necessary contacts to break the near monopoly by the Army's Denok operation. This is an extreme case of a generic problem.) (NG)

NEWSGRI
'5/8/8

Walhi Executive Director Ir. M.S. Zulkarnaen told **Mutiara** (now a weekly broadsheet much improved in content with a distinctive emphasis on the arts and humanities) that the environmental movement was globalized. "Who can localize the rise in the earth's temperature?" he asked. Carbon dioxide concentrations resulting from industrialization in the advanced countries and the felling of the forest due to poverty in developing countries were two things in different categories but with the same impact. Since 1985, the International NGO Forum on Indonesia, abbreviated INGI, has constituted an arena for dialogue between Indonesian NGO activists and their partners from IGGI member states and other international NGO networks. Such networks weren't new, said Zulkarnaen. There were networks on misuse of pesticides, rare plants, and rare animals, for example. Only now are issues being handled more thoroughly by networks organized at country level. He cited international NGO networks for Bolivia, Brazil, and Africa. INGI began with a dialogue in 1984 between YLBHI and the Dutch organization NOVIB (Nederlandse Organisatie Voor Internationale Ontwikkelingssamenwerking). The two sides designed a wider forum. About 25 Indonesian NGOs were involved in INGI's first conference in 1985. In addition, certain intellectual figures were invited, such as Dr. Tuty Heraty Nurhadi, Abdurrahman Wahid, Peter Danuwijaya, the deceased Yap Thiam Hien, Adnan Buyung Nasution, and others. The latest is Dr. Arief Budiman. INGI now deals with human rights, the environment, and public participation in development. According to YLBHI Chairman Abdul Hakim Garuda Nusantara who is current Chairman of the INGI Steering Committee for Indonesia, these three issues are inseparable. After five years, Hakim said the main thing achieved by INGI was growth of understanding among NGOs abroad that development in Indonesia does not stand on its own. "Now these friends see Indonesia though the glasses of our interests." Zul hoped that the foreign NGOs in INGI would influence their own governments' policies on lending to Indonesia. Hakim who is also Chairman of the Walhi Presidium said in this era of information people could easily find out what is going on in any far corner of the world. "Why should we close our eyes to this? What we need to work on is to improve things." According to Zul, the Indonesian NGOs in INGI have ensured that the issue of East Timor is not discussed. On the contrary, understanding of the issue has grown. There only remain a small group of European NGOs which contest the matter, he remarked. (Discussions on East Timor have occurred. But this is not a priority matter for INGI NGOs. NGOs for whom it is a priority matter are not invited to participate as INGI members. In some informal discussions, sympathetic Indonesian NGO figures in INGI have sometimes indicated they are constrained from doing anything in Indonesia which touches on the political aspect of the East Timor issue. But there even appears a reluctance to deal with "pure" development work in East Timor.) (MU)

MUTIARA
15/8/89

The weekly **Suara Timor Timur** published again the first week in August with assistance from the Information Department and direct aid from the East Timor regional government. Principal Director of the State Printers Drs. Tjuk Atmadi made an inspection in June of his agency's Dili branch. It will be responsible for printing STT. On that occasion, Tjuk Atmadi also met with Governor Carrascalao who told him that STT was the only print mass medium which could communicate regularly on development in East Timor and so needed to be published again regularly. The first new issue was designed to come out on July 17, 1989 on the anniversary of East Timor's integration into Indonesia but in the end could not appear till August. STT is now printed as an eight page tabloid with a four page Newspapers Enter the Village (KMD) supplement. (We are making attempts to reinstate our subscription. We do not yet know if STT has published more than the August issue cited in **Pembaruan**'s article.) (PB)

SUARA
PEMBARUAN
16/8/89

Speaking to the U.N. Decolonization Committee, Indonesian Ambassador Agus Tarmidzi strongly denied the charges of 18 NGOs and individuals made about Indonesia's policy in East Timor. He regarded charges of political detainees as "a campaign of slander." Petitions this year concentrated on this issue, according to **Kompas** (in what is apparently its first-ever more than passing coverage of this annual procession of petitions and "rebuttal"). The U.N. General Assembly has not debated East Timor (as an agenda item) for the past seven years, and the U.N. Human Rights Commission in Geneva has withdrawn the issue from its agenda for several years, but the Decolonization Committee still debates it. In his own reply, the Portuguese representative (Quartin-Santos) stated that to make a complete assessment, a Portuguese parliamentary mission needed wide and extensive communications with all strata in East Timor without any limits or obstacles. This is the first time the Portuguese representative entered into open discussion on the three-sided dialogue between Indonesia, Portugal, and the U.N. Secretary General. The Indonesian delegation reacted by saying Portugal had breached the confidentiality of these negotiations. (The full text of Indonesia's reply followed established lines of propaganda and invective.) (KO)

KOMPAS
16/8/24

A document received from a priest in East Timor reports that Indonesian soldiers are holding "clarification" meetings in villages during which they accuse the clergy and in particular Salesian Fathers Locatelli (Italian) and Joao de Deus Pires (Portuguese) of supplying arms to the guerrillas. The soldiers tell villagers instability in East Timor is due solely to support given to the guerrillas by the clergy. Some Timorese received orders to kill priests. Some instead told the priests concerned. Meanwhile, Mgr. Belo told **Expresso** in a July telephone interview that the military enters places of worship to check on whether the language used for saying mass and for catechism is Indonesian. Mgr. Belo stated, "The mass and catechism will continue to be heard in Tetum in spite of the fact that they are against it." He added he is "still receiving no correspondence and only with great difficulty manages to establish contact by telephone as on most days it is cut off." In a separate development, **Diario de Noticias** and **Diario de Lisboa** reported in early July that five of the six East Timorese students who sought political asylum in the Japanese and Vatican Embassies in June have appealed to Amnesty International (AI) to help them leave Indonesia. They asked AI to find them a lawyer who would defend their rights and aspirations. (ET)

EAST TIMOR NEW (LISBON) 21/8/89

Fretilin External Delegation Head Abilio Araujo and UDT Vice President Vicente Guterres nnounced in Lisbon in mid-August that Xanana Gusmao has reorganized the Timorese esistance. The CRRN (Conselho Revolucionario da Resistencia Nacional, National Resistance evolutionary Council) has been replaced by the CNRM (Conselho Nacional da Resistencia aubere, Maubere National Resistance Council. The CNRM has two organs, one on the nternal front, one on the external front. Internally, there remains the resistance armed forces ommand which retains the name Falintil but is now a "non-partisan" entity above party nterests in which members of Fretilin, UDT, and even Apodeti fight side by side. Its objective s to set in place a Western-type democracy in East Timor. Externally, there is a delegation d by Abilio Araujo of Fretilin and a UDT representative yet to be appointed following the ecent death of Moises do Amaral. Former Apostolic Administrator Mgr. da Costa Lopes (who ves in Lisbon) is an independent figure who as the third member heading the external front plays an advisory role. (The actions cited further formalize the East Timorese united front both within and outside East Timor. They do not appear in any way to dissolve the Timorese parties, which still inspire distinctive loyalties after all those years.) (ET)

EAST TIMO NEWS (LISBO 21/8/89

Jakarta artists provided three free nights of entertainment for the public in Baucau, Manatuto, and Dili from Thursday through Sunday last week. Baucau District Head Drs. Herman Sedyono and Manatuto District Head Abilio Jose Osario Soares attended. The events were organized by the Joint Committee of Youth Social Organizations, specifically nine youth organizations, namely, FKPPI, GM Kosgoro, Gema Kosgoro, Pemuda Pancasila, Wira Karya, Fokus Maker, Gema MKGR, Pemuda Katolik, and Hipmi. Committee Secretary Bahriyoen Soetjipto of FKPPI said expenses were Rp 40 million, not including the cost of Pelita Air Service flights from Jakarta to Baucau and Dili to Jakarta. The Joint Committee also turned over note pads and picture books to orphanages in Baucau, Manatuto, and Dili Districts, some books to the Universitas Timor Timur library, and two-year scholarships for capable students from poor families. Rock singer Renny Djayusman led the entertainers. (A picture shows Renny amid smiling Timorese trying to induce a nun in the audience to sing along.) In Manatuto the troupe had to sleep in army tents because there was no hotel there. (**Pembaruan**'s bottom-line message: East Timor, a fun place.) (PB)

SUARA PEMBARUAN 28/8/89

The Vatican announced that Pope John Paul II will visit East Timor during a visit to South Korea, Indonesia, and Mauritius in October. The Vatican has not recognized Indonesia's annexation of the territory, and in its announcement of the October 6-16 trip the stop in East Timor was listed separately from Indonesia. He will make five stops from October 9-14 in overwhelmingly Muslim Indonesia which is less than 3% Catholic. He makes a day trip to East Timor, 80% Catholic, on October 12. (RT)

REUTER 28/8/89

In an interview with the first Australian journalists to be given unrestricted access to East Timor since 1975, Mgr. Belo repeated his call for a referendum on the territory's future to Australian Associated Press (no byline) and **The Age** (Lindsay Murdoch). He said he had to speak out on behalf of the people because they were not allowed to. "Priests and bishops can speak, but the ordinary people cannot speak. If they do, they face interrogation and torture." Mgr. Belo said he was constantly watched by the Indonesian military. People had told him of "torture, killing and brutality" by Indonesian security forces. "If we respect truth and justice, for me there is no other way but to give the possibility to all the East Timorese to express their ideas and desires to whom they should belong, without pressure and without force." He said the culture and identity of the East Timorese was "dying every day."

"Everybody is obliged to think and do according to the Indonesian political system, that they are an integral part of Indonesia, and there is no other way." He said Indonesia had retaliated for his letter to the U.N. Secretary General by stopping eight foreign missionaries from entering the territory. He said about forty alleged supporters of Fretilin were arrested beginning in May and eight had complained of being tortured. The eight had come to him in June after being released from jail. He said all those arrested had subsequently been freed, perhaps because of the Pope's visit. He hoped the Pope's visit would focus international attention on East Timor. A senior Indonesian military officer denied that any of the Timorese questioned earlier this year had been tortured. He said 27, not 40, had been "interviewed" about links with Fretilin. All had been released unharmed and none would face court charges. He also denied that Indonesia had refused permission for foreign missionaries to enter the province. Instead, their entry and documents were still being cessed, which took time. "But if he (Mgr. Belo) asks for priests from another Indonesian province, it would be very easy." He also denied that the security forces were spying on Bishop Belo. The two plainclothes military officers who watched his house were there for the Bishop's protection, he said. The Bishop "could be the target of a Fretilin attack," the officer said. Governor Carrascalao said the East Timorese would not support Mgr. Belo's call for a referendum as they feared it would lead to a return of political violence. "Once you put the problem to the common people, they will refuse because that will mean again bloodshed--killings in East Timor." Several Catholic priests interviewed (not further identified as Indonesian, Timorese, or foreign) in Dili criticized Bishop Belo, saying his actions were not realistic, ignored the progress brought by Indonesia, and were an attempt to hang on to authority by a colonial elite. (MH/AG/MA)

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD/ AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE/ MELBOURNE AGE 28/8/89

AUG. 29 (TUES.) - ABRI Information Center Head Brig. Gen. Nurhadi told Antara that Mgr. Belo had no authority to speak for the entire population of East Timor. "His position is merely as a leader of Church members and does not cover political affairs," said Nurhadi, commenting on remarks recently made by Belo to Australian reporters in Dili. Nurhadi said that nowhere in Indonesia were people arrested because of what they said. Arrests were only directed at "people who act against the government." (AG)

AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE 29/8/8

The Indonesian government has denied an exit permit to H.J.C. Princen, a leading human rights activist, to come to Geneva to attend meetings of the U.N. Sub-Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (the committee of nominally independent experts under the U.N. Human Rights Commission which plays a significant role in determining the Commission's agenda, also sometimes called the U.N. Sub-Commission on Human Rights). Haji Princen, Director of the Jakarta-based Institute for the Defense of Human Rights, was mandated by the Regional Council on Human Rights in Asia to testify at the Sub-Commission on the massacre of villagers in Lampung last February and about the deteriorating human rights situation in East Timor. (Princen is one of the very few prominent Indonesians consistently complaining and appealing to Indonesian government officials on detentions, torture, and summary executions in East Timor.) Twenty NGOs, including the ICJ, have strongly protested to the Indonesian government for preventing Haji Princen from leaving Indonesia to attend the Sub-Commission. (There is a broad ban on his travel outside the country.) The Sub-Commission is due to consider a resolution this week on East Timor. Jusfiq Hadjar (an activist of Indonesian origin who now lives in the Netherlands and cannot gain entry into Indonesia) read Princen's written testimony before the Sub-Commission. (TA/PS)

TAPOL/ PROTECTE SOURCE 30/8/8

The U.N. Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities voted today by a margin of 12 in favor, 9 against, and 3 abstentions to adopt a resolution of concern about human rights violations in East Timor, thereby reversing a decision last year to take no action. The Sub-Commission's decision means that the U.N. Human Rights Commission will consider the East Timor issue at its forthcoming meeting in February 1990. The resolution adopted among other things took note of the February 9, 1989 letter from Mgr. Belo to the U.N. Secretary General calling for a referendum in East Timor; appreciated the Indonesian government's new policy of openness in East Timor since January 1989; regretted that more arrests, torture, and summary executions are alleged to have taken place since the end of 1988; and hoped the Indonesian government would go a step further and allow representatives of human rights organizations to visit East Timor. (TA/OD)

TAPOL / ORIGINAL DOCUMEN 31/8/89

East Timor regional government spokesman J. Manurung told Antara that 400,000 persons were expected at the Pope's mass in Tasi Tolu, six km from Dili. He expected that 100,000

JAKARTA POST

- **Tempo** reported that Director General of Social and Political Affairs Hari Soegiman summoned seven NGO representatives last Friday. "We talked about three things: the existence (keberadaan) of NGOs, the form of a communications forum with the government, and the legal basis of NGOs," said Hari to **Tempo.** (With a great many NGOs legally foundations, they do not formally fall under the Social Organizations Law.) Population and Environment Minister Emil Salim said that a role for environmentalist NGOs had already been fixed in Article 19 of Law No. 4/1982. Asked if the INGI conference had gotten sidetracked, Emil said, "INGI is not a forum which discusses purely environmental problems. It seems that what's discussed there is very general in nature. My question is whether discussing things which could later influence IGGI aid to Indonesia is good. There shouldn't be discussions in an INGI conference about Kedung Ombo. This gives donors a chance to impose conditions. The donors will make it a reason to decrease their aid to developing countries. This happened for Latin America and Africa. Another thing. The INGI forum should not be used to reveal internal problems. They have to be solved domestically." Asked if the Indonesian NGOs' refusal to discuss East Timor and political prisoners in the INGI forum didn't show they did not wish to bring up domestic affairs there, Emil said, "Yes. But shouldn't the Kedung Ombo matter more properly have been discussed with their own government? Interested institutions like the National Development Planning Board (Bappenas), the DPR, Public Works, or the Interior Department are the places to discuss this issue. Aid indeed comes from the World Bank, but the World Bank gives it to the Indonesian government without conditions. Then the government has the authority to use the money. It does not want to be dictated to by the World Bank.... We never received INGI's report on Kedung Ombo to the World Bank. It's better for such a detailed report just to be given to the government, not outsiders." (TE)

TEMPO
2/9/89

One night in the Lacur Los Palos hills outside Dili, it was still. Except for the posted guards, the soldiers assigned there were fast asleep in their bivouacs. The atmosphere was tense because this area on the outskirts of Dili is not completely safe from Fretilin. Suddenly something hit the head of Corporal Sujana who had just completed his watch several minutes ago with Sergeant Beny Rubiyandi. Jittery, Sujana quickly got up, grabbing his M-16. He dimly saw a figure jump into the bivouac. Sujana cocked his rifle and fired. Two shots, and the figure tumbled over, just three meters away. The shots surprised the night guards, Sergeant Wahyuddin and Private Rendiyanto. They were more surprised when they saw Sergeant Beny spread out. "Corporal Sujana, you've shot your own friend. It's Sergeant Beny," shouted Sergeant Wahyuddin. Sujana, who is assigned to Infantry Battalion 312 based in West Java, went limp and trembled at what he'd done. Beny was brought to Wira Husada Hospital, Dili. But due to loss of blood, he died the next day. This unfortunate incident which occurred on December 24, 1987 was recently brought before Military Court II-09 in Bandung. Sujana testified he had not deliberately shot his superior. "I had no grudges against Sergeant Beny," he said during the court session. But Judge Advocate Major (Legal Corps) Supardi still blamed Sujana and sentenced him to five months imprisonment. The judge said that suspecting Beny to be the enemy, Sujana should have shouted the code word "kala." If this brought the reply "hitam," it meant a friend. Sujana admitted he didn't use the code word. "I'm often nervous and tremble when facing the enemy," said Sujana. Wahyuddin confirmed this. But the council of judges, chaired by Col.. (Legal Corps) M.M. Ginting, doubted Sujana's remorse because Sujana had not helped in carrying Beny's body after he found out it was his friend. The bachelor had also never apologized to the victim's family. So at the end of the session in the middle of last month, Sujana's sentence was increased to fourteen months imprisonment. Through his legal advisor N. Pandjaitan, Sujana said he would appeal the "too severe" sentence. Sujana, who had served since 1978 and who once got a medal for bravery in combat in East Timor, said he was too embarrassed to express his regrets to the victim's family. "My own family might have called me a murderer," Sujana told **Tempo.** (TE)

TEMPO
2/9/8

East Timor Governor Mario Carrascalao said there was no need to be influenced by irresponsible reports about the status of East Timor. It was an integral part of Indonesia. No one had the right to change this status except Indonesia itself. He said this on the occasion of installing Raemundo Novesarmento as his Assistant I, Titodus Santos Baptista as his Assistant III, Mustafa Kamal as Deputy Chairman of the provincial Planning and Development Board, and Drs. Thomas Ribero as Head of the Administration Bureau in the Governor's office. He hoped that all personnel in every government agency in East Timor would provide explanations to the public to straighten out the recent foreign press reports. (Apparently, news adverse to Indonesian interests spreads quickly and widely in East Timor. The article gives no hint of the substance of the "troubling" reports.) The Governor also asked all agencies in East Timor when looking at appointments not to see whether the persons were former members of the old parties which once existed in East Timor. Just see if the persons were good Indonesian citizens. "Now is the time to develop East Timor and not to be oriented to the past," said the Governor. (This almost surely refers to conflicts between former Apodeti and UDT supporters as well as to Carrascalao's appointments of some former Fretilin figures. The Indonesian parties--Golkar, PDI, and PPP--are apparently meaningful mainly to the Indonesian civil servants and traders who have been assigned or migrated to East Timor.) (PB)

SUARA PEMBARUA
2/9/8

Alain Boebion reported from Dili that ABRI is using next month's visit to East Timor by Pope John Paul II to carry out a security sweep in the province. East Timor remains effectively under military control. Informed sources there said several dozen people suspected of links to separatists were arrested in May, June, and July. Military officials and the Governor have admitted 27 arrests in connection with the Pope's visit but said that nearly all those detained had been released after being interrogated. Governor Carrascalao said that four of those detained, originally from Dili, were released on police bail and would be put on trial for aiding "the people in the jungle," a reference to Fretilin. But the military command in Dili and military sources in Baucau, where the Kopskam Special Forces have their headquarters, stressed that those detained had been freed and denied anyone would be put on trial. Mgr. Belo put the number arrested minimally at 55 and said they had been detained "to prevent a possible insurrection." He said arrests had taken place in Dili and the district towns of Manatuto, Baucau, Lospalos, and Viqueque. "We are only aware of some cases because the families of many of those arrested are scared to confide in us," he said. "People know if they come to see the Bishop, they'll have problems." Mgr. Belo said he would do his best to make the Pope's visit a success. "We know there will be political consequences. We only want to take into consideration its spiritual aspects." Belo, 41, continues to speak out despite being told by the Apostolic Nuncio in Jakarta Mgr. Francesco Canalini "not to interfere in politics." Mgr. Belo said he is well aware he may not remain here long beyond the Pope's visit and said he was "at the disposal of the Vatican and ready to leave Dili for South America or somewhere else." His predecessor, Mgr. Martinho da Costa Lopes, who accused ABRI of engaging in torture and arbitrary arrests, was forced to resign in 1982. (AG)

AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE
5/9/8

Director of the Institute for the Defense of Basic Human Rights (Lembaga Pembela Hak-hak Azasi Manusia) H.J.C. Princen sent ABRI Commander Gen. Try Sutrisno a list of 29 East Timorese murdered from late 1988 through August 1989. He expressed hope that the ABRI Commander would investigate and take action against those responsible for these incidents. (Almost all on the list were farmers, including several in Indonesian paramilitary units, along with a few high school students.) (OD)

ORIGINA DOCUMEN
6/9/8

Interior Minister Rudini spent an hour yesterday with eight Australian parliamentarians. One asked him about transmigrants in Irian Jaya. Rudini replied that the transmigration program meant not just moving people but attracting them to centers for regional development which would create distributional equity (pemerataan). Senator Joe Valentine asked about the planned Astra (and Scott) pulp factory in Irian Jaya. Rudini said this plan was still in the form of a wish. "There's still nothing there." Joe replied back, "Hopefully nothing will be." Rudini told **Jawa Pos** and **Kompas** he had gotten many questions during the session. "I answered everything. Whether they believed me or not is up to them. Rudini said that since the Jenkins case several years ago, what now remained was lack of understanding of their respective cultures. "That's why I explained they had to understand what Pancasila was." He told then Pancasila was a philosophy. They should not think that because it was being implemented as sole principle we were violating human rights. He also explained there was a mechanism for national leadership succession and all that remained was to carry it out. On the letter of Mgr. Belo to the U.N. Secretary General, Rudini told the parliamentarians that Belo didn't represent the people of East Timor. "The people of East Timor have their own parliament. They have the right to make statements and in connection with the Belo letter denied Belo's statements." It was up to the Australian parliamentarians whether to believe these East Timorese representatives of the people or Mgr. Belo alone. When asked about a two hour parliamentary debate he witnessed, Rudini said this method couldn't be applied in Indonesia. "We have our own methods consonant with Pancasila." In Australia's parliament, members cut each other off. "In our country, it's not like that. If you disagree, you have to wait, even though sometimes it's tough." Was there a hotline between Jakarta and Canberra? Rudini

JAWA POS
6/9/8

The Fifth Christian Consultation on East Timor was held September 5-7 in Brussels. It was attended by some thirty delegates representing Christian organizations in West Germany, Britain, Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Switzerland. The meeting was convened by organizations based in Belgium--both Belgian Justice and Peace Commissions, the Christian Movement for Peace, and the research institute Pro Mundi Vita. Previous meetings have been held in the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Portugal. The Consultation sent a message of solidarity to Mgr. Belo and the clergy of East Timor and appealed for international pressure to bring an end to repression in East Timor. The Christian organizations want the European Economic Community to raise the issue of continuing violations of human rights in East Timor at the forthcoming U.N. General Assembly. They also want the twelve EC foreign ministers to take diplomatic steps to achieve self-determination for the people of East Timor in addition to provision of humanitarian aid by the European Commission to refugee camps in East Timor and in Portugal. They deplored the fact that the Pope's visit had been prepared by Indonesian political and religious authorities without consultation of the Timorese clergy and faithful. (IP/OD)

INTER PRESS SERVICE ORIGINA DOCUMEN 8/9/89

SEPT. 10 (SUN.) - The Annual Council meeting of the Australian Council for Overseas Aid unanimously adopted a resolution today deeply regretting the political campaign (in Indonesia) to discredit Bishop Belo and his referendum proposal initiative which is "fundamental to a lasting settlement." The Council called on the Australian government to respond positively to Bishop Belo's appeal. (OD)

ORIGINA DOCUMEN

A visitor to Dili reported that Mgr. Belo is disappointed at the lack of support from the international community and the Church in particular for his proposed referendum. Belo believes the local Church and people are ambivalent about the Pope's visit. They want him to visit because he is the Pope but fear the political implications. They have made their position clear but cannot stop the visit and can only hope the Pope will not let them down. Belo says he has been assured the Pope's visit will not change the Vatican's position on East Timor. Many in Dili are fearful there will be a crackdown in Dili following the Papal visit. There is an atmosphere of fear and extreme caution even in Dili. The view in Dili is that Fretilin has the capacity to make its presence felt anywhere in East Timor at any time. (PS)

PROTECTE SOURCE 10/9/89

Antara reported that during Plan IV logs, firewood, and sandalwood were obtained from the East Timor's limited production forest of 45,211 hectares. There is no possibility of large scale forest industries in East Timor. The province was once known as a producer of sandalwood and teak, but at this moment both have become rare species (tanaman langka) in the territory. (The story says that 670,727 tons of sandalwood were produced in East Timor during Plan IV. The period then must have seen the end of almost all accessible sandalwood stands.) The remaining sandalwood and teak needs to be safeguarded more intensively along with planting new trees. The biggest disruption to the forest was caused by shifting cultivators' fires and by illegal felling. In 1987, theft of 4,521 cubic meters of timber occurred (Antara put entire timber production of all sorts in the province during Plan IV at 12,780 cubic meters. The figures seem to suggest that a quarter of actual total production was illegal.) This mostly occurred in Dili and Liquisa Districts. Governor Carrascalao has always made appeals that the persons engaged in illegal felling act in accord with existing regulations. (Only the military in East Timor has the capacity to export such amounts of illegally cut timber. This dovetails with Carrascalao's inability to put a stop to the racket.) (FJ)

FAJAR 12/9/89

Citing various Portuguese-language press accounts, **East Timor News** reported that on September 5 Timorese Nationalist Convergence (CNT, Convergencia Nacionalista Timorense) leaders Abilio Araujo (Fretilin) and Vicente Guterres (UDT) were received at the Vatican by Mgr. Fontana and Mgr. Tourain over three months after a request for an audience was delivered to the Apostolic Nunciature in Lisbon. UDT Political Commission Vice Chairman Guterres told **Diario de Lisboa** afterward that CNT favored the Pope's visit to East Timor but remained on the alert for any maneuver by Indonesia to benefit politically from it. "Knowing, as we do, the Holy Father, we are sure he would betray neither himself, nor the Gospel, nor the Timorese people themselves." "We were given assurances that the Pope's visit was pastoral and not political." But Abilio Araujo told **Diario de Lisboa** that the Vatican "is always concerned only with the question of human rights" and not the Indonesian occupation. "Our struggle is that the Holy See recognize the occupation." "For the visit to be pastoral, the Pope should take with him a political message denouncing the injustice." The greatest danger in East Timor lies not in the repression, an old phenomenon, but in the Church of East Timor being absorbed by the Church of Indonesia. Meanwhile, the Indonesian government has instructed its embassies to refuse to grant entry visas to East Timor to all Portuguese reporters except those (two at this date) directly invited by the Vatican. (ET)

EAST TI NEWS [illegible] 12/9/89

• The Committee to Welcome the Pope (PPSP, Panitia Penyambutan Sri Paus) told DPR Commission IX Pope John Paul II's visit to East Timor would be pastoral in nature. Present at the hearing were Mgr. Leo Soekoto SJ, PPSP Steering Committee Chairman; Mgr. V. Kartosiswaya Pr., Steering Committee Secretary; Drs. Frans Seda, PPSP Organizing Committee Chairman (OC) Chairman; R. Herman Notosuprapto, OC Deputy Chairman; R. Hardaputranta SJ, OC Secretary; and Alfons Suhardi OFM, from the Documentation and Information section of the Indonesian Bishops Conference (KWI). In its statement, PPSP said there were those who saw the Pope's visit as political. There was no need to question this because for Indonesia the problem of East Timor was settled. If his visit was considered political, it was on par with his visits to Jakarta, Medan, Yogyakarta, and Maumere, according to Frans Seda. Mgr. Leo Soekoto believed it was most appropriate if the Diocese of Dili, still directly handled by the Vatican, could be brought into KWI through Indonesia's struggle in U.N. forums. He believed the Pope would then bring the Diocese of Dili into KWI. KWI has helped the diocese by sending priests and nuns. Many East Timorese priests had been sent to Malang, East Java for training. (KO)

KOMPA
13/9/89

Head of the East Timor Health Department Drs. Samuel Munaiseche told Antara training was underway to meet the need for 700 midwives in the province. During the first year of Plan V (FY 1989/90), crash courses continued which in the previous fiscal year graduated 30 midwives. He hoped that in FY 1990/91 every Public Health Center (Puskesmas) in East Timor would have one midwife. There are now 91 midwives working in district-level health services. As for the family nutrition improvement program, Samuel said this was mostly aimed at babies, children under five years of age, and mothers. Public nutrition was not just the responsibility of the health sector but was inter-sectoral and was oriented to raising public incomes so that the public's nutritional needs could be fulfilled. (FJ)

FAJAR
13/9/8

Head of East Timor's Estate Service Carlos Filomeno Boromeu Duarte told Antara that only 69.4% of the funds budgeted for the estate sector in the province during Plan IV were actually expended. Problems were caused by contractors, particularly in the construction field, the great deal of equipment which had to be brought from outside East Timor, suspension of some foreign aid funds, insufficient supporting infrastructure for project implementation, and insufficient skills on the part of field workers managing the projects. This is why estate projects were late. To help remedy the manpower aspect of the problem, 22 East Timorese have been sent to various universities. (FJ)

FAJAR
14/9/89

East Timor Deputy Governor A.B. Saridjo opened in Dili the first working meeting of the East Timor Civil Servants Corps (Korpri). There were 144 participants from all government agencies in the province. (These are representatives of Korpri units and do not suggest a small turnout. On the contrary, they comprise a prime example of how far transplantation of Indonesia-wide institutions has occurred in East Timor. Precious little news is reported of any activities of social organizations unique to East Timor. Even Timorese Catholic Church organizations are rarely even named in **Suara Timor Timur** or any other printed media.) (FJ)

FAJAR
16/9/89

In his annual report, U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar expressed his hope that Indonesia and Portugal would solve in the near future the problems connected with the visit of a Portuguese parliamentary delegation to East Timor. He remained certain that such a visit would help create a climate for a thorough and internationally acceptable settlement. Portugal has so far insisted that the delegation fly directly to Dili without transiting Jakarta. Another sticking point is the inclusion of Portuguese and international reporters in the delegation. Indonesia feels such conditions are insulting to its status as host. Indonesia-Portugal negotiations on the visit began again last May after being stopped for about a year and a half. There have since been four meetings. Perez de Cuellar himself has consulted with President Soeharto, President Mario Soares, Prime Minister Cavaco Silva, and Foreign Ministers of both countries. (KO)

KOMPAS
18/9/89

SEPT. 19 (TUES.) (CONTINUED) - One hundred East Timorese students in Indonesia wrote formally on September 1 to U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. The signed letter, translated from Portuguese to English by CDPM, proclaims their political stance and proposals. In particular, the students state their "rejection of the Balibo Proclamation of 30 November 1975 as the product of Machiavellian maneuvers by the Jakarta government ... and not a political expression of the people of East Timor." The students seek "the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all Indonesian forces, the entire bureaucratic apparatus, and all immigrants who have come to serve this apparatus ... in the illegal occupation of our native land, appropriation of our property, exploitation of our resources, and extermination of our people." They want "the immediate conduct of a referendum as the most viable way forward to a peaceful solution of the East Timor problem." They propose "participation of the legitimate representatives of the people of East Timor--the Nationalist Convergence composed of UDT and Fretilin--in all international forums where solutions to the East Timor problem are considered." They manifest their sympathy for "solidarity by governmental and non-governmental international organizations in defense of the superior interests of our people, in view of which we request the U.N. Secretary General to support and encourage all genuine initiatives in favor of the Maubere people." They demand "an immediate end to human rights violations perpetrated against the people of East Timor by the bloodthirsty government of Jakarta, including persecution, arbitrary imprisonment, inhuman torture, and random executions." They endorse "the position adopted by the Bishop of Dili in his letter of 6 February 1989 to the U.N. Secretary General as the official political and religious expression of the will of the people of East Timor." They declare their "unequivocal affirmation that the realization of the superior interests of the people of East Timor inevitably involves the country's self-determination and full independence." They denounce "any collusion between the U.N.-Portugal-Indonesia trio in the extermination of the people of East Timor." (The letter is overall a tightly written, politically informed, and sophisticated appraisal of the major actors involved in determining East Timor's political status. That one hundred vulnerable East Timorese students would dare to publicly affix their names to such a statement to the U.N. Secretary General gives it an importance on an order of magnitude with Mgr. Belo's February 6, 1989 letter to Perez de Cuellar and a detailed plan for peace negotiations sent out of East Timor by Xanana Gusmao on October 1, 1989.) (OD/CDPM)

ORIGINAL DOCUMENT/ COMM. FOR RIGHTS OF MAUBERE PEOPLE (LISBON) 19/9/

Foreign Minister Ali Alatas told DPR Commission I that efforts to reach agreement on a Portuguese parliamentary delegation visit to East Timor had made a little progress. For example, Portugal no longer insisted on entering East Timor from Australia. They had after all been invited by the DPR and so should pass through Jakarta. But the visit would not occur this year since the rainy season had already begun. According to Alatas, Portugal and the U.N. Secretary General are beginning to become aware that what Indonesia has been saying about East Timor is true. Indonesia considers it a good thing that debate continues to be postponed on East Timor in the General Assembly. But this cannot go on indefinitely. It's time for both sides to make clear what they want. "A showdown? Fine. But if you want a settlement, you have to be realistic. We can't turn back time by calling for a referendum. That time is long gone." Indonesia invited them to a referendum, but they didn't come. (PB)

SUARA PEMBARUAN 22/9/8

Citing clandestine Portuguese-language documents originating from East Timor and Indonesia, **East Timor News** reported that Indonesian intelligence personnel Lt. Cols. Ali Nusa and Shayarir SM, Petrus Sodiyono, and their direct collaborators have telephoned many East Timorese students in Jakarta asking them not to take telephone calls from abroad and to hand over copies of letters or documents received from Australia, Portugal and other countries. The agents also were seeking the addresses of three East Timorese students who requested political asylum in the Dutch Embassy in Jakarta in October 1986. Timorese students in Indonesia are under surveillance and followed, especially when they go to the post office or to the homes of friends. Pressure on the students is particularly heavy in Bali. Lt. Col. Shayarir reportedly told Timorese residents in Jakarta in May 1989 that all Timorese civilians and students caught having contact with the armed resistance or involved in anti-Indonesian activities would be "cut up little by little until you die." Meanwhile in Dili, the clandestine sources cite continued pressure on the Church. Major Prabowo has set up a radio station at Venilale broadcasting propaganda discrediting the East Timorese Church. Bishop Belo and several priests such as Joao de Deus, Locatelli, Cunha, and Leao da Costa were accused of having mistresses and children in various places. Prabowo seeks their expulsion from East Timor. His forces also tour areas with megaphones repeating these insults. Sources in Bishop's Belo's residence state they are swamped daily by telephone calls from Dili, Jakarta, and other parts of Indonesia insulting or threatening to kill the Bishop. (ET)

EAST TIMOR NEWS (LISBON) 23/9/89

Portugal and the Vatican are embroiled in a diplomatic battle over plans for Pope John Paul II to visit East Timor as part of an Asian tour next month. Lisbon fears the pontiff's visit may mean the Catholic Church is implicitly recognizing Jakarta's sovereignty over the territory. Portugal is angry because the Vatican's program for the October 6-16 tour registers a visit to Dili as part of the Indonesian leg. The Vatican envoy to Lisbon, Cardinal Ivo Scopolo, has told Portugal's Foreign Minister Joao de deus Pinheiro that the Catholic Church does not recognize the Indonesian annexation. The Cardinal said the Vatican's position would remain unchanged as long as East Timor remained on the U.N. list of non-autonomous territories. Portuguese authorities want the Pope to call for self-determination for the territory's 650,000 citizens while in Dili on October 14 to celebrate Mass. Lisbon regularly demands self-rule for East Timor. (AU)

THE AUSTRALI

[illegible]/9/8

Indonesian U.N. Ambassador Nana Sutresna yesterday denied charges by Portugal which had again cropped up in the General Assembly about the status of East Timor and accusations of abuse of human rights by Indonesia. The Portuguese Foreign Minister Joao de Deus Pinheiro in a speech had said there remained an illegitimate political and moral situation in East Timor which could not be allowed to go on. The Minister also expressed anger at abuse of human rights in East Timor through the intensification of military oppression and disruption of the population. Nana Sutresna stated the charges were baseless and unsupported by any strong evidence. The human rights of the Timorese were protected by law. (KO)

KOMPAS

29/9/8

East Timor Governor Mario Carrascalao installed Drs. F.X. Sutaryo as Head of the East Tim Religion Department. The old incumbent G. Udi Utarno returns to the Religion Department Jakarta. Sutaryo was last the Navy's Head of Mental Guidance (Kabintal) in Jakarta. (FJ)

FAJAR

3/10/89

Asia Watch Executive Director Sidney Jones asked Pope John Paul II in a letter dated September 28 to press Indonesia to recognize international human rights standards. Asia Watch said the Indonesian government "has been responsible for gross violations of human rights." It said non-violent critics of the government have been persecuted, and legal safeguards against harassment have been violated. "The judiciary lacks independence, there is pervasive corruption in the legal system, and people detained on 'security' grounds rarely get a fair trial." Asia Watch said while it did not take a position on East Timor's political status, human rights were violated routinely there. "Indonesia routinely violates the rights of its citizens, and the situation is not better for the East Timorese" (CN)

CATHOLIC NEWS SERVICE

4/10/89

Speaking to reporters in the Netherlands, Portugal's President Mario Soares accused Indonesia of being a dictatorship that has sown violence and discrimination in the former Portuguese colony of East Timor. "What interests us in East Timor is to see the right to self-determination and independence respected ... and an end to persecution, violence, and discrimination," he said. "Indonesia will not always be a dictatorship. One day, like in the Philippines and as in other countries, there will be a democratic movement.... Then the problems will be solved." (RT)

REUTER

4/10/89

OCT. 5 (THURS.) - In a lengthy document sent from East Timor and bearing today's date, Kay Rala Xanana Gusmao, writing in his capacity as chief of the armed resistance, presented a plan for a dialogue to bring peace to East Timor. "Holding a referendum presupposes: a) before all else, an end to hostilities; b) the adoption of international juridical mechanisms to check and control the process and make it viable; c) respect for the supreme wishes of the people of East Timor, as freely and democratically expressed. We fully support the proposal of our Bishop, the Bishop of Dili, Mgr. Ximenes Belo, and, in order to eradicate any lingering doubts, we add that should the Maubere people 'reaffirm' their desire for integration with Indonesia, then we, the guerrillas of the Falintil, would unhesitatingly lay down our arms without delay. Furthermore, we would be prepared to be imprisoned for life in Cipinang Prison and to receive daily all the tortures to which thousands of Timorese have been subjected.... Just as the U.N. Secretary General proposed a referendum for Western Sahara to Morocco and the Polisario Front, we believe that the same formula should be considered neither unheard of nor impossible for East Timor.... The Indonesian governors are well aware that the Timorese population wholeheartedly rejects Indonesia's presence. If Ali Alatas were so sure that, in 1976, the people freely opted for integration, he would not be opposed to the integrated people of East Timor being legally, freely and democratically consulted under U.N. supervision.... We are not demanding any absurd solutions from the world, neither are we seeking any solution which might compromise the U.N. Charter.... We have already drawn up a peace plan which not only complies with other relevant resolutions and with Resolution 37/30 of the U.N. General Assembly, but interprets the current state of development of the Timorese political process.... A - The premise for the talks, directed by the U.N. Secretary General, to be as follows: illegality of the Indonesian occupation, the Maubere people's inalienable right to a true act of self-

"determination, the urgent need for restoration of international legality by way of Portugal's presence. B - The following points must be discussed with the participation of the Maubere people's representatives: 1 - The guarantee undertaken by Portugal with a view to ensuring regional stability, East Timor's commitments with regard to the interests of its neighboring countries and its role in maintaining peace and stability in the region, a basic agreement of principles on the means of sharing out Timor's sea bed wealth. 2 - The constitution of a peace force, or an international force, or, should the latter be too costly for the U.N., even a U.N. Commission to verify and render viable: a) in the 1st phase, the withdrawal of Indonesia's Armed Forces over a period of between 3 to 6 months, and the return of the Indonesian civilians over a period as yet to be determined; in the 2nd phase. simultaneous disarming of natives armed by the occupier and the Falintil guerrillas, the latter to stay in the mountains until this moment; in the 3rd phase, the reorganization of the Army, under Portuguese responsibility, as decolonizing power; b) the setting up of a transitional administration headed by a High Commissioner, representing Portugal, for a maximum period of 5 years. It would be during this time that Portugal and East Timor would set a date for general elections and the handing over of sovereignty to the representatives of the Maubere people; c) during this transition period, under Portugal's responsibility, agreements on cooperation with Indonesia, Australia, the EEC and other countries will be established with a view to ensuring quick and harmonious development of East Timor's potential; d) formation of a National Unity Government for a period of between 5 and 15 years to be set between Portugal and the representatives of East Timor.... The people of East Timor know they are not without obligations towards the surrounding area, and they will not abdicate from making their contribution towards harmony, cooperation and understanding with their neighbors.... We declare: a) that we will defend a general amnesty for all the occupier's faithful collaborators who, directly or indirectly, have contributed to the constant human rights violations; b) that all the servants of the Indonesian occupation will be offered the same opportunities and same rights as any citizen of East Timor; c) that no one will be dispossessed of the properties obtained during the years of Indonesian occupation, with the exception of expropriation from legitimate owners; d) that the natives armed by the occupier will be re-integrated with East Timor's Armed Forces; e) that the human and material resources of the Army, which will be formed under Portugal's responsibility, will be dictated by the demands of regional stability. We do not rule out the idea of, in the future, eliminating the Armed Forces altogether in order to enable East Timor to assume the status of a peaceful and neutral country, as a contribution to world peace; f) that the Maubere people will not allow East Timor to be used for any activity which would threaten the peace and stability of neighboring countries--in particular that of Indonesia--and will take part in the rapid dismantling of any such attempt; g) that we will do everything to ensure that relations of any nature with any countries do not give rise to concern about the stability of the area; h) that we will endeavor to get Fretilin--party to which we no longer belong--to modify its political objectives and to become more consistent with East Timor's real needs and interests; i) that we will never abandon dialogue as a means to finding the solution to disagreements with any countries of the world, and especially with our neighbors.... Peace for East Timor will only come about as a result of responsible and realistic changes in the current position of the Jakarta Government. The Holy See could have an influential and positive part to play in bringing that about.... Peace is possible in East Timor! Dialogue is the way to peace! The referendum will open up the panorama for a fair solution!" (OD)

ORIGINAL
DOCUMEN

5/10/89

Correspondent Desmond O'Grady reported on his interviews in East Timor and Java. "I interviewed Bishop Belo seated in the forecourt of his white stone, tin-roofed residence on Dili's seafront.... Initially, most of the diocese's 40 priests shunned him, but his warm personality has won many over.... Belo said his main concern when he wrote to the U.N. had been human rights rather than Church rights. Would he call it systematic oppression? 'I don't know about 'systematic,' responded Belo, 'but it has continued since 1976.' He added that it was fruitless to talk to people about God when they were complaining about denial of rights. Some were satisfied with Indonesia, he said, but some wanted independence and others wanted a link with Portugal. It was an impasse which could be solved by a referendum. Belo said people were not free to discuss their future. About 40 had been arrested for distributing copies of his U.N. petition, and several of them had complained about being tortured. None of the priests, nuns or seminarians I spoke to agreed with Belo that the situation crippled pastoral work but, admittedly, only one was indigenous.... Another priest said, 'I think Belo pays too much heed to the small group of educated people who have come off badly in the changeover. Unfortunately, he does not check out their accusations nor realize that many people are denounced to the military to even up civil war scores.'" Governor Mario Carrascalao's experience "makes him believe the alternative to Indonesian rule is fratricidal strife. He finds that the pre-Indonesian political groupings are re-emerging, but says their activities are illegal as they are not among the parties allowed in Indonesia.... He can live with Bishop Belo's letter as long as the Vatican's attitude is that it is just a personal initiative." "None of the Catholics I spoke with in Java seemed greatly concerned about the protests by Bishop Belo against alleged Indonesian violation of rights. One Catholic journalist who claimed to support all independence movements worldwide brushed aside the East Timor issue by saying it was closed." (MH)

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD
7/10/89

During the flight from Rome to Seoul last week, Pope John Paul II rejected criticism that his coming visit to East Timor gave de facto recognition to the takeover of the area by Indonesia. "I am not visiting a political unit or a country or even a nation. I will visit a Church. I cannot change the situation of this Church." "Let's leave politics to the politicians. Let Pope John Paul convey his messages and perform his tasks," the Pope told the reporters. Asked explicitly if his East Timor trip signified recognition of Indonesian sovereignty, the Pope said, "This interpretation is wrong. The Pope cannot do anything to change other people's wrong interpretations." (PB/CN)

SUARA PEMBARUA
CATHOLIC NEWS SERV
9/10/8

Arriving in Jakarta from New York, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas told reporters the Pope had been misinformed about the political and religious situation in East Timor. "There has been much misinformation overseas about Indonesia. This has been launched mainly by our enemies, and it has reached the Pope." Now the Pope would see for himself the truth about East Timor. Alatas hoped the three Portuguese journalists accredited to the Vatican and included among the reporters in the Pope's press entourage would "have the courage to report the real situation in East Timor." Asked about Bishop Belo's call for a referendum, Alatas said, "There will be no referendum." (JP/KY)

JAKART
POST /
KYODO
9/10/8

Correspondent Roy Eccleston wrote, "Indonesia is taking a calculated gamble that Pope John Paul II's visit to East Timor on Thursday will be one of the final steps in gaining international recognition of its sovereignty over the former Portuguese colony which it invaded.... Jakarta is betting that the Pope's 4 1/2 hours in the provincial capital of Dili--where up to 500,000 Timorese are expected for a papal mass--will pass peacefully and without controversy.... One potentially embarrassing factor in the Pope's East Timor visit is Indonesia's decision to allow more than 100 foreign journalists into the province, which until this year was virtually closed to the outside world. Given their biggest forum, will the East Timorese demonstrate dissent? The Indonesian authorities have taken steps over the year to minimize this risk. The military, which has an estimated 18,000 troops stationed permanently in the province, has admitted to at least 27 arrests as part of security operations against separatists in the run-up to the visit. It seems unlikely the Timorese would disturb the sanctity of the mass with demonstrations. But it is not clear how authorities plan to disperse the crowd after the Pope leaves.... Church sources in Jakarta have indicated they do not expect the Pope to take up Bishop Belo's call (for a referendum) even though the Vatican--like the United Nations--still recognizes Portugal as the legal administrator of East Timor. But while the Church describes this as a pastoral visit, it seems impossible that the Pope will not give comfort to those Timorese who remain opposed to Indonesian rule." (This correspondent possessed the gift of prophecy.) (AU)

THE
AUSTRALI
9/10/8

Roy Eccleston reported that over the weekend H.J.C. Princen, Director of the Institute for the Defense of Human Rights (LPHAM), issued an open letter to the Pope asking for an audience to present a memorandum alleging widespread human rights violations in Indonesia and East Timor. The letter urged the Pope to "call on Catholic members of the occupying forces to cease executing people in East Timor." Princen stated security forces had killed a dozen persons in July and August as part of a clampdown on dissent for the Pope's visit. A letter detailing these allegations has been sent to ABRI Commander Gen. Try Sutrisno. The allegations include names, places, and dates. They specifically mention Battalions 407 and 328 commanded by Major Prabowo, President Soeharto's son-in-law. In the letter to the Pope, Princen wrote, "In Indonesia there is no effective way for people to express their criticism against the authorities." (AU)

THE
AUSTR
10/10

In an interview yesterday with Kyodo, Bishop Belo said that East Timorese still fear total annihilation by the Indonesian authorities. Belo said Timorese still maintain a strong sympathy toward anti-Indonesian guerrilla fighters. The Bishop asked the people of the world to pay attention on the occasion of the Pope's visit here Thursday. Belo said he was questioned by military authorities for several days in connection with his February 1989 letter to the U.N. Secretary General asking for a referendum. He said about 40 Timorese have been arrested and tortured for political reasons from last January to July this year but all had been released for the Pope's visit. However, he said, there are six Timorese political prisoners in a Jakarta prison. The Bishop said the authorities have forced birth control on the local people, in particular with contraceptive injections which have had harmful after effects. The practice of injection was stopped after strong protests from the Catholic Church, he added. Speaking to Australian Associated Press, Belo said a significant section of Timorese will stay away from the papal mass, fearing his visit will be used to legitimize Indonesia's takeover of East Timor. While the people knew it was a religious visit, they also understood the political "nuances," he said. Belo said some Catholics also feared military retaliation if they joined the congregation at the mass, the highlight of the Pope's four hour visit to East Timor. People were afraid "because in past times, in some places it was forbidden to speak openly about the Pope." He said others complained that the tight itinerary, organized by a joint government-Church committee, meant the Pope had no time to meet the local community. Belo said officials had drastically revised their estimates of the number of faithful who would attend the mass, and he had asked Governor Mario Carrascalao to contact District Heads to urge people to attend. Two months ago, 400,000 were expected to take part in the mass. Belo now estimated only 150,000 would attend. He said people hoped the Pope would speak on human rights issues. Bishop Belo said, "I would like to ask if, in Australia, there is the presence of the military everywhere, the omnipresence of military intelligence. They are hearing, they are seeing, they are looking everywhere." (KY/CT)

KYODO,
CANBERR
TIMES
11/10/89

Defense and Security Minister Gen. (Ret.) Benny Moerdani told Age correspondent Lindsay Murdoch that the situation in East Timor remained "less than normal." Referring to Fretilin guerrillas, Moerdani said, "If one of the jokers came down from the hills with a hand grenade, it would be a very unlucky occasion. These people are very unreasonable and unpredictable." Moerdani said that complaints of an overbearing military in East Timor raised an interesting question. He implicitly agreed that East Timorese were having trouble adjusting to Indonesia's rule. "They had almost 500 years of Portuguese rule and only 15 years of Indonesian rule. You should ask how the people feel in 10 years' time." Moerdani, who will be in Dili to welcome the Pope, said sections of the Catholic Church had overstepped their role in asking for a referendum. He said Bishop Belo did not know where to draw the line between where his responsibilities started and ended. Moerdani said, "I feel he should not talk about political matters. I think he knows more about the people of East Timor because he lives there and I do not. I think he has gone overboard in asking for a referendum. It won't happen." (MA)

MELBOURN
AGE
12/10/8

Roy Eccleston reported that despite the impending presence of the Pope in East Timor, the atmosphere is "more subdued than joyful." "Some priests here claim a climate of fear, networks of informers, and the pressure of up to 18,000 soldiers in a province of 600,000 are suppressing the expression of dissent." Gen. Moerdani said, "What could we do when Portugal pulled out in 1965, let them go alone?" East Timor could not have supported itself, he claims. "We have to train the people, give them the knowledge." "Would you leave the people of East Timor to their fate?" asks the general. General Moerdani "admits thousands of Indonesian troops have died in East Timor." He said, "If we had not come in, someone would have. An East Timor not under Indonesian control would be a potential security threat." (AU)

THE
AUSTRALIA
12/10/8

Bishop Belo told **Catholic News Service** that the Tasi Tolu papal Mass site six kilometers west of Dili was a place used by Indonesian troops to interrogate and kill suspected opponents. The Bishop said many bodies were dumped into a nearby lake, visible from the Mass site. "The place will be sanctified by the Pope's Mass," he said. (CN)

CATHOLIC
NEWS SERVIC
12/10/89

Speaking by telephone with Portuguese **O Independente** reporter Patricia Reis two days before the Pope's visit to East Timor, Bishop Belo expressed fear for his personal safety. "They threaten me physically and psychologically. They write me anonymous letters. They want to kill me." (OI)

O INDEPENDEN
12/10/89

In a statement for the **Congressional Record**, U.S. Senator Dave Durenburger said, "I would like to commend the head of East Timor's Roman Catholic Church, Bishop Carlos Ximenes Belo, for his courage in repeatedly condemning the human rights violations in East Timor. More recently, he described the atmosphere in East Timor in the period leading up to this papal visit as 'an environment of terror.' ... I fully support the people of East Timor in their request that a referendum be called on the status of the territory. I believe that every consideration be given to these people in their attempts to attain the right of self-determination and fundamental freedoms and that they be encouraged to continue efforts to preserve their own identity, their culture, language, and religion." (CR)

CONGRESSIO
RECORD
12/10/89

OCT. 13 (FRI.) - After a transit stop in Dili, Pope John Paul II conducted Mass on Wednesday afternoon before an assembly of 100,000 Catholics at a soccer stadium in Maumere on the island of Flores. "As Christians, you should be involved in transforming the society according to your ability and in line with social teaching of the Church." "Flores, meaning flowers, a beautiful name. Behind this beautiful name, there is a heavy burden you have to bear: spreading the flowers, that is, Christ Jesus, to others." In the evening, the Pope met with seminarians from the two major seminaries at the St. Paul Major Seminary at Ledalero. (CN/JP)

CATHOLIC
NEWS SER.
JAKARTA
POST
13/10/89

On Thursday morning, the Pope arrived in Dili. He did not kiss the ground. After blessing the new Immaculate Conception Cathedral in Dili, he proceeded to Tasi Tolu to conduct Mass. The turnout of less than 100,000 was considerably below the total 400,000 originally predicted. The Pope's homily in English was translated simultaneously by Bishop Belo into Tetum. As the Mass began, the Pope knelt and kissed a crucifix placed on a cushion laid upon the ground. The worshippers saw a Pope who seemed very much to be kissing the ground, and when he got back on his feet, the crowd cheered. "Respect for the rights that render life more human must be firmly ensured: the rights of individuals and the rights of families." "Your land is much in need of Christian healing and reconciliation." "For many years now, you have experienced destruction and death as a result of conflict. You have known what it means to be victims of hatred and struggle. Many innocent people have died while others have been prey to retaliation and revenge. From the very beginning of my pontificate I have followed your situation with deep concern." East Timor has suffered too long from the lack of stability "which has rendered your future uncertain." "No matter what the grievances or injuries, we who are Christ's followers must take to heart his words: forgive, and you will be forgiven. Love your enemies and pray for those who persecute you." "A solution will be found only by a concerted effort to return to normalcy, based on respect for rights and duties, of legitimate aspirations and realistic expectations." "This distressing situation causes economic difficulties which in spite of some relief, still exists, preventing developments needed to face the burden of hunger and indigence, of unemployment and lack of prospects." "I pray that those who have responsibility for life in East Timor will act with wisdom and goodwill towards all, as they search for a just and peaceful resolution of present difficulties in order to bring about a speedy improvement of conditions which will permit you to live in social harmony according to your own traditions and requirements." Shouts for an independent East Timor resounded in Portuguese and Tetum after the Pope had concluded with the words, "Ite missa est." (CN/WP/NY/CT/AU/EP)

CATHOLIC
NEWS SERVICE
WASHINGTO
POST /
NEW YORK
TIMES /
CANBERRA
TIMES /
AUSTRALIA
EL PAIS
13/10/89

Marco Tosatti of **La Stampa** (Italy) presented the fullest account of what ensued. "There were incidents at the end of the mass. John Paul II was still at the altar, facing the crowd, when, forcing the cordons, there appeared on the esplanade before him some thirty young people. They ran towards the altar, shouting in Tetum, 'Long live the armed struggle for an independent East Timor.' They were blocked by security forces with long truncheons and plainclothes agents about 20 meters from the construction. Then they spread out cloth banners, written in Tetum. Naturally, there was also a response to this and they were driven back. A physical confrontation ensued and truncheons and chairs were flying. John Paul II, holding his crozier, followed this with attention, and then, with the suggestion of a sad smile, he turned away to take off his vestments. While the Pope was in the sacristy behind the altar, the incidents were being suppressed more violently. Now were involved some two hundred youths who had forced their way to the barrier. A banner in Portuguese, red on a blue background, said, 'Fretilin Salutes the Pope.' The police and security forces responded violently, charging the group, which responded by throwing chairs and other objects. Meanwhile, on the Tasi Tolu esplanade, a narrow saline strip between the sea and the mountain, the people were panic-stricken. Several hundred people began to flee to the end of the esplanade, while others sought refuge around the base of the altar. Meanwhile, in a suffocating cloud of dust which made it difficult to follow the course of events, security agents and police were driving the demonstrators toward the saline zone.... When the demonstration broke out, the television group and journalists for the papal tour were already on their flight. There only remained to witness this protest an Australian television team, Indonesian journalists, the **El Pais** representative, and myself.... The Pope, who was now running late, cancelled a meeting with office holders of the International Committee of the Red Cross.... Finally, while the papal retinue was entering the airport, along the road were seen tens of people running in fear toward the mountain." (LS)

LA STAMPA 13/10/8

In a story on the demonstrations at the end of the papal mass outside Dili, **Pembaruan** reported that local police had detained about 15 rioting East Timorese students from the Fatumaca Technical Secondary School (STM). Interrogation pointed to the students' activities being organized by the school's head, Father Locatelli, at preparatory meetings held October 2 and 8 in the Fatumaca church. **Jakarta Post** wrote, "Boy and girl scouts effectively cordoned off the surging students by linking together their hands clasping bamboo sticks. Defense Minister L.B. Moerdani was seen walking towards the loudly shouting youth in order to calm them down." Associated Press wrote that plainclothes police hit the youth with canes. White-cassocked priests and seminarians moved to clam the crowd. "If it hadn't been for the priests, it would probably have ended in a riot," one witness said. Girl scouts who had been serving as ushers near the altar were caught in the clash. Dili General Hospital reported four females admitted after the incident, all battered by the surging crowd. Australian Associated Press wrote, "Security forces kicked dust in the faces of the young people, who were chanting in Portuguese. A battle ensued, with chairs thrown back and forth and troops beating protesters with batons." Said Gen. Benny Moerdani, "No, it wasn't embarrassing. So only 20 people don't want to be Indonesians." Other Indonesian officials also sought to dismiss the incident as a minor event. (PB/JP/AP/AA/CT)

SUARA PEMBARUA JAKARTA POST / ASSOCIATE PRESS / AUSTRALIA. ASSOCIATE PRESS / CANBERR TIMES 13/10/89

Juliet Rix reported events for the BBC. "Indonesia is the de facto owner of East Timor, but, as became increasingly obvious during the visit, it has failed to win over the people. At the airport, schoolchildren waved Indonesian flags, but the East Timorese bishop, Carlos Belo, said that they had been obliged to do so by the military. He went on to describe the military as 'like God--omnipresent everywhere.' Independent sources say more than 20 civilians have been killed in the last 6 months by members of the military, although the army denies this. A senior military source did admit, however, that 40 people were arrested, interrogated, and released in May and June as a precautionary measure for the Pope's visit. Bishop Belo said they had been treated very badly. The military source said all are now working for military intelligence. Asked if they were in a position to refuse to work for the army, the source said they could, but added that so far none had done so. Security at the site of the mass itself was relaxed. Everything had been done elsewhere. The military was checking papers on all the roads into the capital from several days before the mass. Fear of the military, some of it enhanced by rumor, is thought to be one of the reasons that fewer than half the number of people expected turned up for the mass on a sandy wasteland.... Until a few years ago, this was a place where East Timorese were brought by the Indonesian military to be shot. Nobody knows how many people died here, but at times the mass felt more like a funeral than a Eucharist. There was little joy, little of the elation you would expect from a devout Catholic population in the presence of the leader of their faith.... A group of young men, however, could not let the papal mass pass without comment, and as the Pope closed the service they broke out of the crowd shouting and waving banners. People panicked and ran from the area of the trouble. The young men were pushed back from the altar and there followed a series of outbreaks of shouting and waving. Officials standing in front of the protesters kept saying to journalists, 'They're happy, the Pope is here, they're happy, happy.' They were not. They were furious and desperate, shouting for independence, rights, and freedom. Chairs flew, mostly, it seems, from the hands of the police and officials and a few of the protesters were arrested.... Bishop Belo has not softened his stance and the Pope made a show of closeness to him. Many believe the bishop is firing his last bullets. There are strong rumors that after a decent interval he will be transferred away from East Timor.... As the demonstration drew to a close, two young men began to shout in Indonesian at my microphone, 'When the Pope has gone we will all be arrested,' they said. 'They've already taken photographs of us, we will all be called.'" (Rix's stay in Indonesia as BBC correspondent ended this February. When she first arrived, Indonesian newspapers referred to her as 'a sweet young thing.') (BB)

BBC 13/10/8

Like it or not, East Timor Governor Mario Carrascalao had to face reporters covering the Pope's visit. "Isn't a referendum necessary?" asked one. Carrascalao said that forcing a referendum would invite civil war. Rather, what had to be done was to confront East Timor's poverty and backwardness compared to the other provinces. A more basic problem was to increase the numbers of livestock which had "declined drastically in the civil war preceding East Timor's integration into Indonesia in 1976." Income had gone up rapidly compared to the time prior to integration but was still far from equal to that in the other provinces which had been developing since Plan II. He denied foreign mass media reports of Islamicization. According to **Jakarta Post**, Carrascalao said East Timor needed more ABRI personnel to develop the province despite criticism of the size of ABRI's presence there. "They have performed their second function well.... We still do not have enough skilled manpower to solve the problems in East Timor.". Claiming to speak as a citizen rather than as Governor, Carrascalao added that in the context of securing villagers from possible attacks by Fretilin remnants, the presence of ABRI personnel was "more than what we need." Carrascalao said Bishop Belo's letter to the U.N. was probably because he was trying to follow Catholic priests' tradition of bringing "social problems" to the surface. But Belo had not acted on behalf of the East Timorese. "The overwhelming majority of the East Timorese people are for integration. This is not a problem. The problem is how to give people a better life." He said Fretilin rebels "often robbed and killed villagers and put the blame on the Indonesian Armed Forces in an apparent attempt to discredit Indonesia." Fretilin remnants were "a criminal problem." Just a few were left. It was hard to get them to come down from the mountains and out of the forests. "They are afraid to do so because of their criminal acts. We know they kill people and burn homes." According to Antara, Carrascalao said no student demonstrators had been arrested. One was questioned. "I'm certain security officials will release him soon." It wasn't necessary to arrest anyone, just tweak their ears. He denied rumors that life and administration activities in East Timor are controlled by security officials. "ABRI does nothing outside its authority. They implement what I decide through regional regulations. Their presence assists me as Governor." Carrascalao said repeated criticism by Portugal prior to the Pope's visit was simply caused by a collision of personal interests between politicians in Lisbon. "I lived and went to school for 13 years in Portugal, so I know very well about their problems." According to Kompas, Carrascalao said the settlement of the East Timor problem in U.N. forums depended entirely on Portugal since it was Portugal which had brought up the matter. Portugal's proposal for a referendum was "unreasonable and unfair" because it was "unacceptable to the East Timorese people." If Portugal could settle the problems of Macau, Goa, Angola, Mozambique, and its other former colonies without a referendum, why, he asked, did East Timor have to go through a referendum? "The East Timorese people don't understand referendums. In the past, they were not familiar with 'one man, one vote.' They usually left things up to their customary chiefs (ketua adat) who were regarded as more knowledgeable." The East Timorese people would help Portugal's efforts to settle matters so long as East Timor's status was not "tinkered with" (diutak-atik) again. According to **East Timor News** (Lisbon), immediately after the papal mass, about 40 young people were arrested by the police and military. Bishop Belo said by phone, "I am shocked that the military extracted false statements from them under torture. The young people were showing their dissatisfaction with the situation in East Timor. It is not true that the Church was implicated in this demonstration." The young demonstrators had been next to or amid the Fatumaca Salesian school students who were easily recognizable by their Don Bosco uniforms. A considerable number of those students were arrested although they did not take part in the demonstration. Belo said torture had been applied to some detainees to get them to say Father Locatelli organized the demonstration. (The military later apologized to the school. A helicopter landed in the schoolyard bringing tennis shoes and soccer balls.) Belo said some young people had sought refuge in his residence because they feared for their safety with the detentions being carried out. (They remained there for several days, fed by the International Committee of the Red Cross.) (NT/JP/AN/ET/KO/PB)

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PEMBARU
13/10/8

After leaving Dili, the Pope held a meeting at Universitas Katolik Atma Jaya in Jakarta with its academic community. The next day, he flew to Medan where he conducted mass at the Tuntungan esplanade. "Remember those who are in prison as though you are in prison with them." By early evening, he had flown back to Jakarta to meet with trip organizers at the Apostolic Nunciature. Then he bade farewell to President Soeharto at Istana Merdeka. "How big Indonesia is. I saw it from the airplane while crossing all the islands." Shortly thereafter, he met with Indonesian Bishops at the Apostolic Nunciature. "Bear witness wherever the dignity and rights of persons are threatened, or when justice and charity demand it." The Pope then departed Indonesia to continue on his journey to Mauritius. (CN/NY/JW)

CATHOLI
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13/10/8

OCT. 14 (SAT.) - (PDI's) Ny. Megawati Taufik Kemas (Megawati Soekarno), a member of the DPR's Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation Board (BKSAP) and the rapporteur for the DPR's delegation to the World Parliamentary Association (Perhimpunan Parlemen Sedunia) Conference held last September in London, told a plenary session of the DPR that human rights could not be viewed as any country's domestic problem but rather the international world had to make an issue of it. The daughter of Indonesia's first President said further that the atmosphere of the conference was enveloped with a new spirit of freedom, democracy, and human rights. Even delegations from communist countries weren't loathe to raise these issues. Megawati stated that among the successes of Indonesia's delegation were frustrating Portugal's wish to have East Timor debated. The conference chairman ruled that East Timor had no connection with the topics under discussion. On the second day of debate, the Indonesian delegation, represented by DPR Chairman Kharis Suhud, led the plenary debate. The delegation succeeded in preventing expansion of the discussion to "decolonization in general" so that the debate on a resolution concerning Namibia could not touch on East Timor. This came about because the Indonesian delegation also issued a draft resolution and was a member of the drafting committee. Megawati reported that documents on East Timor cornering Indonesia were immediately responded to by distributing to all delegations an aide memoire on East Timor's progress and development achieved since integration with Indonesia. "The delegation also succeeded in imparting greater understanding to Amnesty International, which was present as an observer, through quite accurate explanations on the implementation and practice of human rights in Indonesia including East Timor." Finally, through a straightforward explanation by (Director General of Corrections) Dr. Baharuddin Lopa SH in his capacity as delegation advisor specially invited to attend the human rights committee meetings, a resolution on Ny. Sundari Abdurahman was immediately blocked. (PB)

SUARA
PEMBARUAN
14/10/8

Bishop Belo gave an exclusive interview in Dili to **Editor**. Is there a peaceful climate here? "Life here has its ups and downs." What do you think about East Timor now? "The East Timor problem is still in international forums. Here there is still also Fretilin. Views must be provided to settle those problems. I gave mine but it wasn't accepted." It's not calm here? "You live in Jakarta. We live in East Timor. We know what the public talks about, their complaints about things that aren't right. We want to make them right so there can be an atmosphere of calm, tranquillity, and peace in East Timor, so there are no intelligence men always listening and following people's footsteps." Is that the way it is? "East Timorese have different views. The situation here has to change. We cannot always live in an atmosphere of tension. So there has to be change. People want to walk around and think freely." What has the Church done? "Maybe it can be settled by putting it to the people. A referendum. Who's afraid of a referendum, why must it be feared? Or there can be consultations for popular opinion to be conveyed." Why did you have to send a letter to the U.N.? "In the first place you reporters didn't see the background. You didn't see the contents of the letter, just reactions as if Bishop Belo opposed the Indonesian government. I do not oppose Indonesia. The essence of the letter is that I only wish to improve the situation. If a referendum is possible, why not study the idea rather than reject it out of hand? All right, we'll find other ways." Hasn't the Governor opened forums for dialogue? "The Governor is a good man. What he's done has had its benefits. Yet the public is still afraid that afterwards they will be summoned and questioned about all sorts of things. This is a fact." Is it necessary to discuss the East Timor issue again? "It is best to discuss it. In Jakarta most people speak of openness (keterbukaan), why not here? Isn't it so that in a Pancasila democracy there are consultations? When then here are there no consultations?" (ED)

EDITOR
14/10/89

East Timor Governor Mario Carrascalao told reporters that the Tasi Tolu "rioters" had been "paid by certain parties who didn't want East Timor's integration into Indonesia." He said the rioters tried to provoke the crowd by shouting "Long Live Fretilin!" but failed in this effort. "The crowd was disturbed by their conduct and threw chairs at them." This showed that the strength of the rioters was very small. The few Fretilin left, he said, suffered from malnutrition and a limited food supply which made them seek food from the people. There should be "brotherhood among all East Timorese as fellow Indonesian citizens." There should be no more talk of UDT, Fretilin, Apodeti. Everyone should only refer to Indonesian citizens. Portugal should be "fair" and respect the great number of people in East Timor who didn't support the small circle of people roving abroad seeking diplomatic support to oppose their fellow East Timorese. (PB)

SUARA
PEMBARUAN
15/10/8

MUI East Timor Chairman Salim Sagrang, 61, an East Timorese native, rebutted the allegation of arbitrary conversions to Islam in the former Portuguese colony. He told **Jakarta Post**, "It might even be seen an issue of Christianizing and not Islamicization if one were forced to dramatize the situation." He said Islam entered East Timor almost 300 years ago and during Portuguese colonization the area had no more than 700 Muslims. "Now, only 13 years after integration, there are over 20,000 Muslims in East Timor. But the number of Catholics has grown even more rapidly, from 234,000 in 1974 to about 480,000 today." Haji Sagrang explained that East Timorese who had become Muslims over the past decade had been followers of traditional faiths and not followers of any of the officially recognized religions. "Maybe some of them were interested in becoming Muslims after seeing us distributing alms." These are commonly given to the needy during the fasting month of Ramadan. He said the increased number of Muslims was also caused by the inflow of civil servants and ABRI members who have been Muslims since birth. "We do not feel we are being oppressed, ignored, or cornered in a region where the majority of the population is non-Muslim." (The most recent available Central Statistics Bureau figures indicate that the population of East Timor was .7% Muslim in 1980 and 1.7% in 1985. The comparable figures for Catholics were 80.4% and 91.4%. Factually, Islamicization of East Timor is a very dead issue.) (JP)

JAKAR
POST
16/10/8

Australian Ambassador to Indonesia Philip Flood will investigate allegations that Indonesian troops detained and tortured pro-independence demonstrators after the papal mass in East Timor last week. Flood will conduct his inquiries during a scheduled eight day trip to East Timor beginning Thursday. The allegations were made by Bishop Belo. The visit will be Flood's first to East Timor since he was appointed Ambassador to Indonesia in February. (FR)

AUST.
FINANCI
REVIEW
17/10/8

East Timor Governor Mario Carrascalao told reporters that direct flights were needed between Darwin and Dili. In addition, a network of transport and communications had to be built up between East Timor and the rest of Indonesia. Otherwise, East Timor would always be seen negatively abroad. This situation did not benefit East Timor's development and would influence efforts to settle the East Timor problem in the U.N. Presidential Decision No. 62/1989 declaring East Timor an open area was not enough. East Timor now was overly dependent on Kupang as its main air gateway. Kupang could not handle enough commercial flights to meet East Timor's needs. Presently, there is one Merpati F-28 flight to Dili a day originating in Jakarta and touching down in Denpasar. There are also only three F-27 flights a week since October 15. Previously, an F-27 left every morning for Dili from Kupang. If former East Timor residents now in Australia could come unhampered (leluasa) to East Timor via Darwin, this would definitely change the attitudes of the small circle of opponents of integration "masquerading as fighters for human rights." The impact of opening East Timor would not be felt for 2-3 years. There had only been about 1,000 foreign arrivals, mostly to visit relatives, and the rest, tourists. East Timor also had a number of seaports in all its districts, but not all were in use for regular flights or shipping. Consequently, shipping needed to be expanded to these isolated areas. (KO)

KOMPAS
18/10/8

About 1,000 East Timorese members (all women, by **Jakarta Post**'s account but not by **AB**'s) of the (paramilitary) People's Resistance Force (Wanra, Perlawanan Rakyat) left Dili on October 15 for Denpasar and Malang for three months of military training. Most were partisans who took an active part in the integration of East Timor into Indonesia in 1976. Their military training is in compliance with a June 28, 1989 order of Army Chief of Staff Gen. Edy Sudradjat on preparations for the militarization of East Timor Wanra personnel. After training, they will be inducted into the Army with the rank of Private and assigned to their own localities to strength the ranks of Military Sub-area (Korem) 164/Wira Dharma (East Timor) which is "extremely under strength." Special Operational Commander for East Timor Brig. Gen Mulyadi said in their sending off ceremony that ABRI's militarization policy was designed to ensure the welfare of Wanra members and partisans who had been loyal to the country. He hoped therefore that each one would have a fighting spirit and the soul of a soldier and develop an even greater love for the homeland. Korem 164 Information Head First Lieutenant Dimyati said many other East Timorese Wanra members had become soldiers through voluntary enlistment, while others had gone on to become civilian employees of the Korem and government agencies. (AB/JP)

ANGKAT
BERSENJA
JAKARTA
POST
19/10/8

Responding to a report published in Hong Kong's **Asia Focus** magazine some time ago, ABRI Information Center Head Brig. Gen. Nurhadi Purwosaputro emphasized that ABRI had never harmed or acted inhumanely toward priests or the people of East Timor. This was evident in ABRI Unites with the People activities like Operation Service (Operasi Bhakti) which built roads now connecting almost all corners of East Timor. Uniting with the people was also reflected in the smooth and orderly atmosphere welcoming the Pope to the area. Brig. Gen. Nurhadi's denial was in line with a letter in **Asia Focus** from Father Jose Carbonnel SDB of Jakarta. This letter denied that two priests in East Timor, namely, Father De Deus Pires SDB and Father Eligio Locatelli SDB had been treated inhumanely. The letter stated that both priests continued to carry out their apostolic tasks without any trouble whatsoever from ABRI. (KO)

KOMPAS
20/10/89

OCT. 21 (SAT.) - **Sydney Morning Herald's** Southeast Asia correspondent Louise Williams reported from East Timor. "At the whitewashed Hotel Turismo (in Dili) by the flat, turquoise sea, a small man with wraparound reflecting sunglasses, a gold neck chain, and protruding belly whispered his warning. 'We must be very careful,' he says. 'We are being watched and anyone we talk to will be interrogated by Indonesian military intelligence officers after we leave.' ... A local Catholic priest said, 'The fear here is if you do anything, you can be detained anywhere for any time. People are very much afraid to talk. They just say they don't know, even if they know very well.' ... The real battle is not the festering guerrilla war for independence in the isolated jungles. The battle now is for freedom of speech and the retention of a local identity in the face of the all-pervasive security apparatus of the Indonesians.... Around the headland from Baucau are the salt flats, plains of dust without a single tree to break the sun. People meander slowly along the road past the cemetery, the only feature in this pathetic stretch of land. The bitumen has run out. So have the glorious government statistics. The people here, one local says, can eat only once a day. Most of the buffaloes died during the Indonesian invasion.... The government comes to build houses but they are burnt down again. Some say it's Fretilin that burns them. Others say it's the contractors from Jakarta who want to build them again for more money.... Up on the hill against a hot wall are two fresh mounds that look like graves. Nearby are a handful of spent bullets and the graffiti marks of the local commandoes. They say this is a dangerous road. The orphanage along the way shelters 30 children. Two nearby shelter 135--evidence that the guerrilla war sputters on.... On the military map the town of Los Palos is circled in red--a 'hot spot' in the pathetic guerrilla war. Until now we have only had to show our pass at roadblocks. Now we must report to the local military intelligence officers.... It is here we meet the 'road contractors.' A bunch of overly friendly men with short haircuts.... There is no hotel. No one comes here. And at night the road contractors are conveniently staying in the same house.... There is a coffin being taken to the military cemetery. Our guide keeps pulling off the road and putting his head under the bonnet. Curiously, the black jeep filled with the jovial 'road contractors' is trailing behind. By nightfall, we seem to be playing chicken with the black jeep on the empty country road.... At the headquarters of military intelligence (in Dili), a Fretilin who has 'surrendered' is produced. She is a thin sullen-looking woman whose guerrilla husband was killed in action. Her job now is to take anti-Fretilin leaflets into the villages. She is not actually a prisoner, but her new job is compulsory. She is one of many captured Fretilin being used by the military in the front-line fight.... A local (in Dili) said, 'People have had very traumatic experiences under the Indonesians. The East Timorese people don't forget, and in their hearts they don't forgive.'" (MH)

SYDNEY
MORNING
HERALD
21/10/89